No. 965.—VOL. XXXIV.

SATURDAY, MARCH 19, 1859.

[WITH A SUPPLEMENT, FIVEPENCE

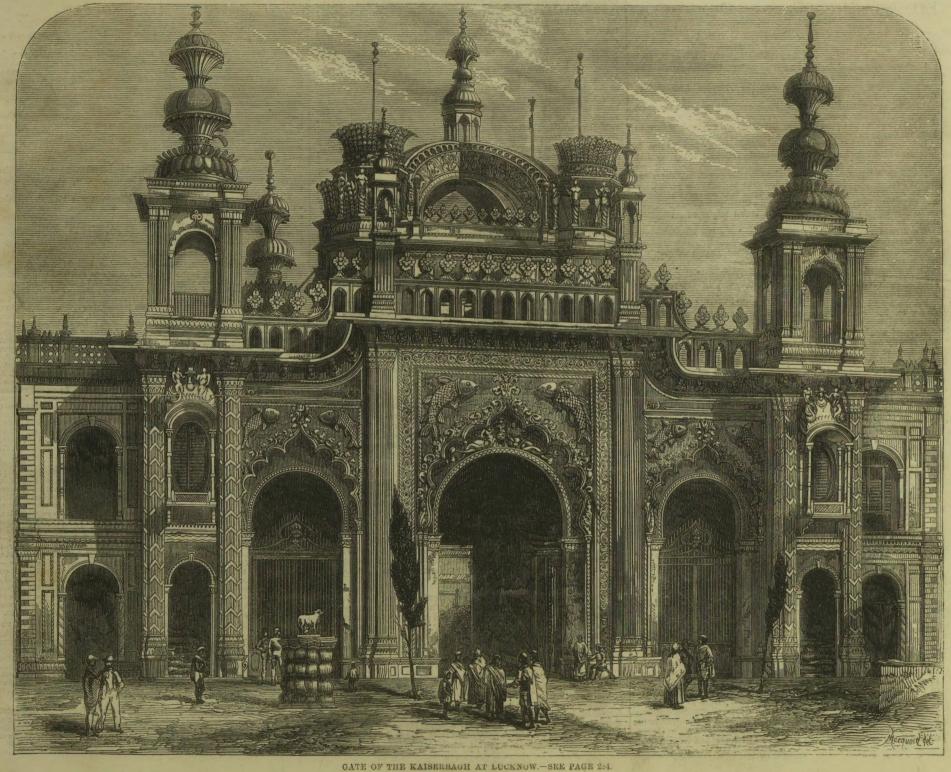
THE ITALIAN EXILES.

THE explosive speech addressed by the Emperor of the French on New Year's Day to the Austrian Envoy has been prolific of many strange and some unexpected results. It has depreciated nearly all the public securities of Europe to the extent—it is affirmed by persons who make such studies their business-of at least sixty millions sterling. It has alarmed the diplomatists of every capital within a circumference of which London, St. Petersburg, Madrid, and Constantinople are the extreme points. It has filled the minds of the French peasantry and bourgeoisie with sullen terror, if not disgust. It has caused all the military monarchies to put their armies on a war footing, ready to march to the place of danger at a moment's notice. It has thrown consternation into the councils of the good, easy Pope and his wily Prime Minister. It has filled the minds of the King of

Sardinia and of the Count de Cavour with hopes which other and honester people pray will end in disappointment. It has shaken more than anything else which the Emperor ever said, or did, the confidence of the world in his sagacity. It has caused the King of Naples to yield to terror what he refused to yield to justice, and to deport the luckless Poerio and his companions across the Atlantic. And, last of all, it has been the unexpected means of bringing those deeply-injured men to our shores, to receive at the hands and hearts of the British people the assistance and the sympathy due alike to their virtue and their misfortunes. What other events will flow in due course from that little speech are hidden in the darkness of the future. The Emperor, no doubt, anticipated some of these results, but he could not have anticipated them all; and least of all that action on the part of the King of Naples which has led to the arrival of the illustrious victims of his cruelty to the only spot in Europe where "a

mi 's a man for a' that," and where a Charles X., & Louis Napoleon Bonaparte, a Louis Philippe I., a Louis Blanc, a Poerio and a Settembrini, are alike safe from pursuit and persecution.

But in the case of the men who in so romantic and extraordinary a manner have arrived in Ireland there is something more to be done than to grant them protection. They are no vulgar conspirators, but the victims of a conspiracy in which their Sovereign played the most prominent part. For aiding him at his own request to work the constitutional system which he swore to uphold in the Two Sicilies, and for not believing that he could perjure himself, these men were thrown into noisome dungeons; loaded with irons; exposed to degradation, indignity, and shame enough to break the hearts and ruin the health even of strong and coarse men, but peculiarly oppressive to persons with the habits, ideas, and education of gentlemen. They have arrived amongst us, some of them with shattered constitutions, some with



impaired sight, and all of them destitute. Their presence is the only appeal they have yet made to us, and that is sufficient.

Already a committee has been formed to receive subscriptions on their behalf; and when we mention among those who have taken the initiative in this work of mercy such names as those of the Marquis of Lansdowne, Lord Palmerston, Lord John Russell, and Mr. Gladstone, whose eloquent denunciation of the conduct of the King of Naples in the case of Poerio was the first intimation that the world received of the hideous wrong which had been perpetrated, we have cited more than sufficient to show that the cause is in the best hands. Under such guidance the British people—never backward when a proper appeal is made to their sense of justice and generosity-will prove to the world and its tyrants that their sympathy is not barren, and that mere words, however eloquent or noble, do not exhaust the aid which they afford to the victims of oppression when their hearts are stirred and their own high principles are brought before them for vindication.

It is in the nature of every good deed that it is productive of other good deeds which its doers never dream of. Great Britain is not the knight-errant of Europe, to redress wrongs wherever they may be supposed to exist; to arm herself like Don Quixote to attack Popish windmills; to rescue distressed damsels, whether Italian or Hungarian, with black eyes or with blue; or to interfere in the quarrels of kings and their subjects. But in such a case as that of Poerio and his companions in exile the people have an action of their own, independent of that of their Government, and may read Despotism and Perjury a lesson which the absolute Sovereigns of Europe will do well to study. No one can anticipate the impetus which will be given to the cause of good government in the Two Sicilies, in the Papal States, in Tuscany, and even in the Lombardo-Venetian territory, which it is the misfortune of Austria to possess, by the demonstrations, charitable and political, that will be made throughout England on behalf of the Neapolitan exiles. Whether that impetus will serve the ambitious purposes of Napoleon III., Prince Murat, or the King of Sardinia, remains to be seen. It is certain, however, that the sympathies of Englishmen are with none of these, and that no parties in this country have any desire to interfere in Italian politics, and more especially if such interference would, directly or indirectly, help to give Lombardy and Venice to Piedmont, Rome to France, and the Sicilies to Murat or Prince Napoleon. The hopes excited in Italian bosoms by the reception given to-Poerio within our land will work their own work, whatever that may be. A despotism, however stern and unrelenting within the limits of its own dominion, begins to fall as soon as the moral sentiment of the world is outraged by its existence. Such is the case in Naples and elsewhere; and the people of these isles, without the interference of their fleets and armies or the action of their Government, become in this manner the conscience of Europe. When that conscience is aroused. tyranny and misgovernment receive a shock which is none the less real because the agents of tyranny may affect to ignore it.

FOREIGN AND COLONIAL NEWS.

FRANCE.

Lord Cowley arrived in Paris on Wednesday, and was received on

Lord Cowley arrived in Paris on Wednesday, and was received on the same day by the Emperor.

The Emperor received on Thursday the Prussian Ambassador, Count Pourtales, in a private audience.

Various rumours are affoat in Paris respecting the one great question of the day, some of which we reproduce.

It is said that the Lyons Railway Company has received orders to keep its line in readiness for the transport of 75,000 men.

It is also asserted that the squadron which recently left Toulon is to proceed to Algeirs for the purpose of embarking troops at that place.

place.

It is further reported that the conferences for examining the elec-

It is further reported that the conferences for examining the election of Prince Couza have been adjourned to an indefinite period.

The directors of the various railway lines that converge on Lyons and Chambery have, it is stated, received a Government interrogatory as to the amount of troops the night trains might on emergency convey to the foot of the Alps.

The Moniteur of Wednesday morning contains the appointments of sixteen Generals and thirteen Colonels. The Moniteur also announces that the squadron of evolution quitted Toulon on Tuesday for the purpose of practising naval mannounces.

On Sunday next to-morrow, the Emperor will review the entire army of Paris, on the occasion of the anniversary of the return to Paris of Napoleon I., 1815.

Prince Napoleon and the Princess Clotilde went to the Grand Opera on Friday week to witness the representation of "Herculaneum."

Opera on Friday week to witness the representation of "Herculaneum."

A report continues to be circulated in Paris that Prince Napoleon will shortly replace Prince Jerome as President of the Council of Ministers, or will be constituted Vice-President.

The Moniteur of Tuesday contains one of those official articles which have for some time been regarded with such anxious interest throughout Europe. The present article is entirely devoted to the alarm felt and expressed by the population and legislatures of Germany respecting French policy. "France," Germany is told, "has occupied herself with the consideration of the alarming state of affairs in Italy merely to allay it, in concert with the allies, and in the interest of European tranquility." The Emperor Louis Napoleon does not, we are assured, hold the whole of Germany responsible for "certain manifestations;" and the German States are recommended to follow the example of Prussia, which "united herself with England in order to promulgate wise counsels at Vienna, at a time when agitators were endeavouring to arouse angry passions and to form a coalition among the States of the German Confederation against France." There is no cause for alarm respecting German independence, as the official writer, declares, since France "sympathises with German nationality." After thus endeavouring to dispel German alarm, the article closes with a somewhat menacing intimation that "the French people is susceptible as regar is its honour, but at the same time moderate in the employment of its strength. If threats will arouse it, it may nevertheless be pacified by conciliation." Whatever effect this article may produce in Germany it has certainly not diminished anxiety in Paris, for the French funds again fell more than a quarter per ceut on Tuesday.

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it has certainly not diminished anxiety in Paris, for the French funds again fell more than a quarter per cent on Tuesday.

According to an official estimation of the diamonds of the Crown of France their value is 21 millions of frances. In that amount the regent is set down for 12 millions.

The important line of railway from Marseilles to Toulon will be opened to the public on May 1. Trains already run between the two ports on military service.

SPAIN.

Mr. Preston, the Minister of the United States, was received on Mr. Preston, the Minister of the United States, was received on Saturday last by the Queen in a private audience. In the name of President Buchanan he assured her Majesty of the President's desire to maintain friendly relations with Spain, and expressed his own personal conviction that the general wish of the people of the United States was to preserve the bonds of friendship at present existing between the States and Spain, and to do everything in their power to avoid any misunderstanding between the two countries. The Queen replied in terms flattering both to the United States and its Minister.

The Madrid Correspondancia Autografa of Monday announces that Mexico has given full satisfaction to Spain, consenting to re-establish the treaties with that Power, by punishing the guilty persons and indemnifying the natives of Spain according to the award made by the mediating Powers.

HOW AUSTRIA HAS PLAYED HER GAME, AND HOW SHE MAY WIN IT. (From a Correspondent.)

(From a Correspondent.)

When Mr. O'Connell once said that after his death the difficulty of dealing with Ireland would be increased instead of diminished, he uttered, in a seeming paradox, a profound political truth, since it will be always a harder task to treat with disaffection ca masse than through its accredited organ. The great agitator affected, at least, to walk in the ways of the Constitution. If he drove a coach and six through Acts of Parliament it was because the laxity of their provisions made road making so easy. Now, although there is nothing which suggests comparison between Mr. O'Connell's political tactics and the working of constitutional government in Sardinia, they have a certain resemblance in the place they occupy between extreme parties, and this resemblance strikes us more forcibly when we apply to it the prediction I have just quoted. The death of O'Connell gave the cause of Irish disturbance into the hands of Young Ireland. The downfal of the constitutional system of Piedmont will be the surrender of popular infuence to the followers of Mazzini. It is by no means impossible that Austria would not benefit by the change. A great despotism, supported and surrounded by a splendid army, can always deal with open insurrection more successfully than with the growing force of public opinion, based upon calm judgments and mature thought. The real enemy of Austria or Italy is not the man of poniards and barricades, but the peaceful friend of progress, the quiet asserter of equality before the law, and freedom of speech. Looking, therefore, to the advantage she would thus acquire, and looking to the facility with which her future rule in Italy could be conducted when the form and substance of a responsible Government had disappeared from her neighbourhood, is it too much to suppose that Count Buol may have so played his game as to anticipate this issue? That Sardinia should make great and costly preparations for war—that she should calculate firmly on French assistance—that she should simulate TURIN, March 13.

Italian wrongs. He thought, then, that the moment had come when the events of '48 might be renewed, and Lombardy be wrosted from the German.

If she had exhibited her full power of resistance too early—if she had shown all the resources she possessed, and no united Germany at her back—Austria might possibly have succeeded in cooling down some of this ardour, or, at least, have given warning to France that the game she was about to play might be more costly than she had calculated. By this she might have deferred the project of invasion—scotched, but not killed, the snake.

A wiser policy taught her to wait, and, while secretly preparing for the worst, to appeal with a loyal confidence to the faith of treaties, and stand out before Europe as an aggrieved State. Of the success that has attended this policy no more striking evidence neel be adduced than the advance Austria has made in the last few months in the public estimate of Europe. The language of the newspapers regarding her has grown moderate and even reserved. The great difficulties of her rule in Lombardy have been dwelt on as palliations for many things deemed reprehensible. A growing disposition was attributed to her to ameliorate the condition of her Italian provinces, and to conciliate, so far as might be, the prejudices of the peninsula. While she has thus gained largely by this attitude of deference, Sardinia has lost in the same proportion by her tone of boastful defiance. Were the war to be declared to-morrow the enthusiasm of Piedmont might easily enlist a large share of the world's sympathy; but if, after all her denunciations and thunders, the recall of troops from distant quarters, the transport of heavy artillery, and the pomp and circumstance of an opening campaign, she now retreat from her position, dismantle fortresses, and disband legions, the man who counselled these preparations is dishonoured, and the cause he upheld destroyed.

If, therefore, such be the solution of the difficulty, Austria will have won the game, as she has often don

The Pope has announced before Consistory that he did not claim the fulfilment of the demand for the evacuation of the Papal States. His only intention was to prevent a collision between the two Catholic Empires. The Pope also says that he has intrusted his destiny to Providence, and that orders have been given for public prayers for the maintenance of peace.

The King of Naples has undergone a surgical operation, but the fever still continues. The Duke of Calabria presides at all councils of Ministers on which the ordinary questions touching public business are discussed.

of Ministers on which the ordinary questions touching prove desirusses are discussed.

We hear from Berne on the 16th inst. that masses of conscrip's from Lombardy are passing from Valteleine through the canton of the Grisons into Piedmont.

The Austrian authorities have transported all the public treasures, records, and registers to Sondrio, chief town of the Valteleine.

AUSTRIA.

Court Buol has addressed another circular despatch to the Austrian diplomatic agents abroad. According to this circular all the pending questions were discussed at Vienna between Count Buol and Lord Cowley, without, however, any proposition having been made. Count Buol flatters himself that Lord Cowley, on leaving Vienna, has taken with him the conviction of the conciliatory sentiments of the Emperor, who is ready to co-operate for the maintenance of peace if the Emperor of the French will re-establish the good relations between the two countries. On Saturday last another Austrian despatch was published. It is dated the 20th of February, and is addressed to the Austrian Ambassador in London. It contends that Austria willingly united itself with England to spare the world "the

Addressed to the Austrian Amassador in London. It coments that Austria willingly united itself with England to spare the world "the horrors of a general conflagration." In Italy she has always intervened, not for personal objects, but general tranquillity.

The language of the Vienna press, in speaking of the Emperor Louis Napoleon and French policy, grows more hostile and embittered. The military preparations of Austria are prosecuted with the utmost vigour, and it is now announced that a fresh corps of observation, at present 15,000 strong, has been formed in the Vorarlberg.

PRUSSIA.

The Prince Regent's Government in Prussia suffered its first defeat in the Upper House on Saturday last. The House refused to leave the surplus of two budgets at the disposal of the Government. It wants it transferred to the public treasury, to be stored up there for future contingencies. This resolution, which has caused considerable excitement at Berlin, is more of a demonstrative than a practical

RUSSIA.

An Imperial decree, dated March 10, prohibits the exportation of horses from Russia and the kingdom of Poland across the European frontiers.

Some of the Paris journals have published a very doubtful report, furnished by the Correspondance Havas, to the effect that the Russian Ambassador at Berlin has communicated to the Prussian Minister of Foreign Affairs a despatch from Prince Gortchakoff, who "pronounces himself in a pacitic sense, and promises to support

Prussia and England in their endeavours to procure a peaceful solution of the pending difficulties." The report further adds that "the Russian Cabinet admits the necessity of the maintenance of treaties, but advises a revision of the separate treaties of Austria with the small Italian States." The Russian Government is likewise said to have addressed a despatch of similar tenor to Baron Kisseleff, its Envoy at Paris, for communication to the French Cabinet.

UNITED STATES.

The only political intelligence of any interest is the announcement that the bill appropriating 30,000,000 dollars for the purchase of Cuba has been withdrawn from the Senate, though it is to be introduced afresh during the next Session.

Nothing has been decided respecting the proposed alteration of the tariff, but it seems to be thought that an issue of Treasury notes will be authorised for the purpose of covering the deficiency of the national revenue.

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General Houston had delivered his valedictory speech as a Senator, his term of service having expired.

The Senate had passed the Post Office Appropriation Bill, after amending it, by abolishing the franking privilege, and raising the single rate of postage from three cents to five cents. The bill would have to go back to the House of Representatives.

The Chinese treaty had been ratified by the Senate.

An extra Session of the Senate had been called to consider two or three Indian treaties, which it is necessary to ratify, in order to avert a probable renewal of the Indian war.

The President, in replying to the call of the House for information concerning the African slave trade, says that the instructions given to the commanders of the squadron are such that seizures are not likely to be made, except under circumstances which would at least ensure a certificate of probable cause, if they did not authorise condemnation. The number of vessels captured by the American squadron under the Treaty of Washington previously to September last was twenty, of which six were condemned.

But, if the political advices are meagre, the general intelligence contains accounts of two tragedies of a kind almost peculiar to the United States.

The boiler of the steamer *Princess*, which plied on the Mississippi,

contains accounts of two tragedies of a kind almost peculiar to the United States.

The boiler of the steamer Princess, which plied on the Mississippi, between Vicksburgh and New Orleans, burst on the 27th ult., and nearly two hundred persons are supposed to have perished. No precise details of this terrible accident have been given.

The Hon. Mr. Sickles—a member of Congress from New York, who was Secretary of the American Legation in London while Mr. Buchanan was Envoy—shot Mr. Key, United States' Attorney for the district of Columbia, in a public street at Washington on the 27th ult. The motive for the crime was well-founded jealousy.

Mr. Smith O'Brien is starring it among the Irish of New York in his own peculiar style.

his own peculiar style.

INDIA AND CHINA.

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The arrival of the Calcutta mail brings news from India down to the 9th of February, and from China down to the 29th of January. Notwithstanding riots in the Decean, reported riots at Travancore, the refusal of the sepoys in Behar to surrender, and disturbances at Hissar, which have occasioned the flight of the ladies there, all seems quiet throughout India. Mr. Montgomery had summarily dismissed the old police force in one night, and had replaced them by an armod and drilled constabulary on the Irish plan. Neither Tantia Topee nor Feroze Shah had been captured. The former and his followers had disappeared since they entered the desert of Bikaneer.

Lord Eigin remains at Shanghai, and his future movements are unknown. A congratulatory address has been presented by the commercial community of Shanghai, and replied to by his Lordship. At Canton affairs are more peaceful. Since the expedition to Shek-Tsing the Braves have given less trouble; and a naval expedition sent to Fatsham was received in a friendly manner by the authorities. [A letter from our Special Artist and Correspondent in China is given at page 290 of the Supplement.]

at page 290 of the Supplement.]

HANOVER .- In the sitting of the Second Hanoverian Chamber on the 12th inst. the Government motion that 1,000,000 dollars should be voted at once for war preparations was unanimously adopted.

THE IONIAN ISLANDS.—The new Lord High Commissioner, in opening the ordinary session of the Assembly, told the Legislature that he should devote a considerable time to inspecting the public institutions throughout the islands, and to communicating personally with all classes of the community, with a view to discover the real wants of the country. Sir Henry Storks has instructed a mixed commission to submit to him proposals for administrative reforms.

BRITISH COLUMBIA.—Advices to the 22nd of January state that a bill to legalise the decimal currency had been introduced in the Vancouver's Island Assembly. Large amounts of merchandise were being smuggled into British Columbia from the adjacent American towns. Fraser River has risen several feet, and was free from ice, and the miners were generally at work.

NICARAGUA.—Advices from Central America report that the British treaty with Nicaragua had been ratified, but not the Cass-Yrisarri

Mexico.—By the latest accounts Miramon was still at Drizaba with 4000 men, and collecting forced loans. The foreign Ministers at the capital had not recognised him as President. The English and French squadrons were in hostile positions before Vera Cruz, and favouring Miramon. The English and French merchants have renounced the protection of their own flags, and placed themselves under the American flag.

The Neapolitan Exiles.—A committee has been formed for the purpose of appealing to the public for funds to assist the Neapolitan exiles. The following are some of the noblemen and gentlemen who form the committee:—Earl of Shaftesbury, Chairman; Marquis of Lansdowne, Earl of Carlisle, Earl of Harrowby, Earl Granville, Earl of Durham, Earl of Zetland, Viscount Palmerston, Lord John Russell, Lord Bishop of London, Lord Overstone, Lord Belper, the Master of the Rolls, Right Hon. E. Ellice, M.P.; the Attorney-General for Ireland, M.P.; Lord Calthorpe, Lord Lyndhurst, Lord Cranworth, Right Hon. T. Minner Gibson, M.P.; the Right Hon. W. E. Gladstone, M.P.; the Hon. A. Kinnaird, M.P.; Right Hon. Sir D. Dundas; Right Hon. Sir B. Hall, M.P.; Right Hon. W. Cowper, M.P.; Mr. Kinglake, M.P.; the Dean of St. Paul's; Sir J. Ramsden, M.P.; Mr. W. Beaumont, M.P.; Mr. John Forster, Mr. J. B. Heath, and Mr. M. J. Higgins. The Hon. A. Kinnaird, I. Pall-mall East, acts as treusurer; and Mr. Panizzi, of the British Museum, as hon secretary. Temporary offices have been taken at No. 118, Pall-mall Sats, acts as treusurer; and Mr. Panizzi, of the British Museum, as hon secretary. Temporary offices have been taken at No. 118, Pall-mall Subscriptions are rapidly flowing in. Among those received are the following:—The Marquis of Lausdowne, £200; Earl of Durham, £100; Earl Fortescue, £25; Earl of Zetland, £100; Sir Benjamin Hall, Bart, £50; Sir John Ramsden, Burt, £50; Right Hon. E. Ellice, M.P., £50; Hon. A. Kinnaird, M.P., £50; Right Hon. E. Belice, M.P., £50; Hon. A. Kinnaird, M.P., £50; The Mayor of Cork, £100; R. Monekton Milnes, Esq., M.P., £50; The Banjamin Heath, Esq., M.P., £50; A. Panizzi, Esq., £20. The Mayor of Cork has transmitted a cheque for £100 to head a subscription list in London for the exiles, accompanied by expressions of the warmest sympathy for their sufferings on behalf of his fellow-countrymen. The Lord Mayor enters cortially into the proposal for a public subscription, THE NEAPOLITAN EXILES.—A committee has been formed for tion list in London for the exiles, accompanied by expressions of the warmest sympathy for their sufferings on behalf of his fellow-countrymen. The Lord Mayor enters cordially into the proposal for a public subscription, and expresses his readiness to take similar steps for the purpose to those taken by Alderman Finnis for raising the Indian Relief Fund. A public meeting will, in all probability, be shortly held in the City on the subject.—At a meeting of the committee of the Reform Club on Friday week it was unanimously resolved to open a subscription for the Neapolitan exiles. Mr. Charles de la Pryme, one of the committee, will act as honorary treasurer.—Signori Luigi Settembrini, Raffaelle Settembrini, and Silvio Stephano have arrived from Cork at the Bath Hotel, Arlington-street, Piccadilly. Already they have received the visits of sympathising friends.—On Tuesday Signor Giovanni Barassioli, by profession an advocate, who had been ten years in prison, arrived in Bristol, and was enthusiastically received by several thousands of persons assembled on the banks of the river to welcome him.

The Crinan Canal.—A correspondent writes as follows re-

thousands of persons assembled on the banks of the river to welcome mim.

THE CRINAN CANAL.—A correspondent writes as follows respecting the Sketch in this Journal of the 6th inst. showing the devastating effects produced by the rush of waters at Dunardrie:—"The impression of the Sketch, as well as the heading and purport of the accompanying note in the LILUSTRATED LONDON NEWS, conveys the idea of the annihilation of the canal as a mode of traffic, which is by no means errest. The damage is limited to one mile out of nine; and, with two track-boats at work, the journey will be performed in a full half-hour less than formerly; and the tourist-boats from Glasgow to the Western Highlands will suffer no interruption."

LIGHTS AND SIGNALS.—The Swedish and Norwegian Minister refereign Affairs has notified to her Majesty's Government that the regulators for the use of lights and fog signals on board ships established by the titleh Admiralty have been adopted in the Royal and Merchant Navies of

METROPOLITAN NEWS.

His Royal Highness the Duke of Cambridge has sent £25 wards the St. Paul's Cathedral Fund.

On Thursday Mr. Humphreys was elected Coroner for East Middlesex, in the place of the late Mr. Baker. Measrs, Ratelliffe, Dempsey, and O'Erien, the other candidates for the office, did not go to the poll.

The Marquis of Salisbury, as President of the Council, gave an entertainment on Friday week to a large number of the members of the educational branch of his Lordship's office, at his private residence in Assimption street.

Mr. Jacob Bell has generously lent his valuable collection of pictures for exhibition at the Marylebone Literary and Scientific Institution, of which he is the president. The collection will be on view from Tuesday, the 29th inst., until Saturday, the 9th of April, inclusive, and the proceeds will be devoted to the funds of the institution.

CITY OF LONDON HOSPITAL FOR CHEST DISEASES.—A festival was held on Wednesday evening at the London Tavern, under the presidency of Sir John Pakington, in honour of this institution, and a sum of no less than £7700 collected during the evening.

A commemoration dinner in aid of the building fund of the above schools was celebrated on Wednesday at the Albion, when about eighty gentlemen, the majority of whom were elergymen, attended. A collection was made, and the sum total announced as the result of the evening was £1176.

New Pier at London-Bridge.—Arrangements are in progress for erecting a new pier at London-bridge, on the Surrey side of the river. Persons who land at this steam-boat pier will be able to pass under the bridge and ascend on the side of the road nearest the railway, thus avoiding the dangerous crossing occasioned by the rapidly-increasing traffic over the

TESTIMONIAL TO MR. THOMAS WAKLEY.—On Friday se'nnight a meeting of medical and other gentlemen was held for the p rpose of inaugurating a public testimonial to Mr. Thomas Wakley.—Mr. G. Byng, M.P., in the chair. Mr. Fergusson moved the first resolution—"That, in the opinion of this meeting, Mr. T. Wakley, coroner for West Middlessx, editor of the Lancet, and late M.P. for Finsbury, is eminently entitled to a public demonstration of esteem for his long and consistent advocacy of needical interests and for his services to the profession and the public." Dr. M'William seconded the motion, which was agreed to. Mr. Edwards and other gentlemen addressed the meeting in support of the various motions, which were all agreed to with acceleration.

which were all agreed to with acclamation.

Bank of England.—The half-yearly Court of Proprietors was held on Thursday in the court-room—the Governor, S. Neave, Bsq., presiding. The chairman stated that the profits of the Bank for the half-year ending the 28th of February was £610,956. The amount of the Rest on that day was £3,622,944 14s. 9d. The directors recommended a dividend of four per cent., after the payment of which the Rest would be £3,050,824 14s. 9d., and the dividend would be made on the 5th of April without reduction on account of income-tax. The Governor then put the question as regarded the reception of the report, which was agreed to. Mr. W. Clarke moved, and Mr. H. J. Thompson seconded, a vote of thanks to the Governor and Directors, which was agreed to, and the court broke up.

the Governor and Directors, which was agreed to, and the court broke up.

DEATH OF A FEMALE MISER.—On Saturday last Mr. Wakley, the Coroner, received information respecting the death of Rebecca Malpas, aged forty-two, who died in a miserable hovel at Bethnal-green. It appears that the deceased had property to live upon, and the house where the had resided was well furnished, but very fifthy and unwholesome. She for some months past had been wandering about the streets of London picking up rags and bones, and when discovered on Friday was in a dying and exhausted condition. Mr. Shaw, the surgeon, of Cambridge-road, was premptly in attendance, but the deceased expired shortly afterwards. The deceased, who had no relatives, is reported to have died worth a considerable sum, and had money in the Bank. She was much emaciated, and is believed to have died from exposure and starvation.

Purruss and Defaults—Last week the highly of 9.70 here and

BIRTHS AND DEATHS.—Last week the births of 970 boys and \$94 girls (in all 1864 children) were registered in London. In the ren corresponding weeks of the years 1849-58 the average number was 1736.—The deaths registered in London last week declined to 1714, having been in the previous week 1215. In the ten years 1849-58 the average number of deaths in the weeks corresponding with the last year was 1123; but as the deaths included in the present return occurred in an increased population they should be compared with the average raised in proportion to that increase—namely, with 1851. Therefore the number of persons who died last week is less by 177 than the number that would have died if the average rate of mortality had prevailed.

SOUTH KENSINGTON MUSEUM.—An important collection, lent SOUTH KENSINGTON MUSEUM.—An important collection, lent by Mathew Uzielli, Esq., of antique and other engraved gems and cameos, is new to be seen in the museum, South Kensington. It comprises nearly 500 specimens, many of great excellence and value, including upwards of 350 of those recently dispersed at the sale of the Hertz collection. These are examples of the best periods of Greek and Greeo-Roman works; also some of the cinque-cento in settings of the time. The reception on loan of fine works of art from private persons who are willing to give the public some benefit from their collections is a characteristic of the Museum of Art at South Kensington.—During last week the visitors at the Museum were as follows:—On Monday, Tuesday, and Saturday (free days), 3988; on Monday and Tuesday (free evening), 2899. On the three students' days (admission to the public 6d.), 632; one students' evening, Wednesday, 63. Total, 7682. From the opening of the museum, 816,586.

Total, 7582. From the opening of the museum, \$16,586.

RAILWAY BENEVOLENT INSTITUTION.—On Wednesday the first festival of the Railway Benevolent Institution was held at the Freemasons' Tavern, Joseph Locke, Esq., M.P., in the chair, supported by Lord Alfred Paget, M.P., G. Grenfell Glyn, Esq., M.P., J. Beale, Esq., M.P., Mr. Saunders, Mr. Gooch, and about 200 other gentlemen, chiedy connected with the official departments of railways. After the usual loyal and patriotic teasts had been duly honoured, the chairman, in proposing the teast "Prosperity to the Railway Benevolent Institution," said that it had not been established more than nine months, during which time it had not been established more than nine months, during which time it had not been established more than nine months, during which time it had received between £800 and £900. Mr. Dixon (hon. sec.) traced the history of the institution, and stated its object to be the co-operation of all persons of the institution which those entitled to its benefits would not endeavour to do for themselves; and it was in this spirit that an appeal was made to the present meeting. A list of subscriptions amounting to nearly £1300 was announced.

NEW GOVERNMENT OFFICES AND COURTS OF LAW.—A GOVERNMENT DIFFICES AND COURTS OF LAW.—A GOVERNMENT DIFFICES AND COURTS OF LAW.—A GOVERNMENT bill, under the care of Lord J. Manners, M.P., and Sir S. Northcote, M.P., empowers the Commissioners of Works to acquire a site for additional public offices near Whitehall and "her Majesty's Palace at West-minster." The property to be purchased, in order that a site may be acquired, includes houses and yards in St. Margaret's parish, in Crowncourt, in Lower Crown-street, in Ring street, in Charles-street, and in Duke-street. Last, not least, however, the schedule includes certain "steps or way," "a gravel road," and an "inclosed lawn" in St. James's Park, in the "occupation" of the Crown. Where these may be situated—no map being appended—does not appear. The Commissioners are required to make good to the parishes of St. Margaret and St. John the Evangelist, Westminster, the deficiencies in their rates. A second bill provides for the acquisition of a site for the Court of Probate, and the registries, &c., connected with it. The property in the schedule to be dealt with for the purposes of the Act lies in Bennett's-hill, George-court, Upper Thannes-street, Helmet-court, Addle-hill, Great Knightrider-court, and the College of Advocates and Doctors of Law.

MISSIONS TO CHINA.—On Tuesday a special meeting of the

Helmet-court, Addle-hill, Great Knightrider-court, and the College of Advocates and Doctors of Law.

Missions to China.—On Tuesday a special meeting of the London Missionary Society was held in the Egyptian Hall, Mansion House, with a view to extend its missions to China. The Lord Mayor occupied the chair, supported by the Earl of Shaftesbury; Mr. Scott, City Chamberlain; Mr. Thomas Chambers, Common Sergeant; Mr. E. Ball, M.P., and other gentlemen. The Rev. Dr. Tidman, the secretary of the society, read a paper tracing the progress of Christianity in China for half a century past up to the present time. The reverend gentleman then stated that donations had been received, up to the announcement of the meeting, to the extent of £6085 in aid of the funds of the missions. The chairman said that several notes had been received apologising for absence, including one from Lord John Russell. The Earl of Shaftesbury moved the first resolution to the effect, "That, while the meeting recognised the wise providence of God in the several events by which the empire of China had been opened to the influence of the science, freedom, and religion of Europe and America, they desired that her future intercourse with the nations of the West may greatly conduce to her social improvement, &c., and regarded it as the solemn duty of all evangelical churches to employ the best means for extending the society's efforts to the population of the vast empire." The society had now fourteen missionaries in China, and they wished to extend them to twenty-eight. Mr. Edward Ball, M.P., seconded the motion, which expressed the thankfulness with which the meeting viewed the favour with which the London Missionary Society had been visited during the last half century. Mr. J. Cheetham, M.P., seconded the motion. The Rev. Dr. Legge, who has just returned from China, supported the resolution. He had had experience among the Chinese people for about twenty years, and he could not look back on the great progress they had made without thanking God and t

MEETING OF COALWHIPPERS .- On Wednesday night a public MEETING OF COALWHIPPERS.—On Wednesday night a public festival and tea meeting of ccalwhippers took place at the St. Mary's school-rooms, Whitechepel-road, to which that most necessary, useful, but filused class of labourers was gratuitously invited through the kindness and benevolence of a few philanthropic gentlemen, among whom was Mr. Samuel Gurney, who contributed £25 towards the expense of the entertainment. The festival, which seemed to be highly relished by the coalwhippers, who were upwards of one thousand in number, and which lasted for two hours, censisted of tea, ham sandwiches, beef, plun-cake, bread and butter, and a variety of other good things for the inner man. A public meeting, presided over by the Rev. Canon Champneys, was afterwards held, for the purpose of considering and adopting the best and most efficient means to secure the speedy passing of a bill, now before Parliament, for the establishment of a public office, whence all coalwhippers may be employed, instead of the present disreputable public-house and middleman agency.

In the Court of Chancery on Saturday the following ani-

public office, whence all coalwhippers may be employed, instead of the present disreputable public-house and middleman agency.

In the Court of Chancery on Saturday the following animated colleguy took place during the opening of a case, Lyddon v. Moss, relating to a deed of assignment executed by a client in favour of her solicitor:—Lord Justice Knight Bruce: Assuming this to have been a perfectly honourable transaction, substantially for this lady's benefit, still I am surprised that a professional gentleman should have been so imprudent as to enter into such a transaction.—Sir R. Bethell: Your Lordship will hear his case first, and if your Lordship thinks it right you can express surprise afterwards.—Lord Justice Knight Bruce: It was very imprudent, assuming it to have been the most honourable transaction that ever was, and assuming it to have been for the benefit of the lady—which two expressions I used before, and use again,—Sir R. Bethell: I hear, with great regret, the expression of any judgment by the Court against the party before your Lordship has heard his case.—Lord Justice Knight Bruce: It is no judgment against him. I repeat, it is obviously conduct of the most imprudent character, assuming the transaction to have been a most honourable one,—Sir R. Bethell: I repeat that those expressions should not fall from a Judge until after he has heard the case.—Lord Justice Knight Bruce: You are perfectly welcome to say so. I have said it, and probably shall say it again before the conclusion of the case.—Sir R. Bethell: I repeat, I am greatly surprised to hear it.—Lord Justice Knight Bruce: I shall say it whenever it suits me to say it, without the slightest reference to your opinion.

PRINTERS PENSION SOCIETY.—The annual general meeting of

Bruce: I shall say it whenever it suits me to say it, without the slightest reference to your opinion.

Printers Pension Society.—The annual general meeting of this society was held on Monday, at the London Tavern—John Bell, Esq., in the chair. Mr. Hodson, the secretary, read the report, in which it was stated that during the past year their proceedings had been eminently successful. The receipts amounted to £1647 12s. 5d., the expenditure to £1498 17s., and the balance in hand to £15s 15s. The amount of annual subscriptions and other sources of income is in advance of last year, being £1588 8s. 2d., against £1372 13s. 6d., while the amount paid to pensioners has been £657 14s., against £624 11s. 6d. in the previous year. The anniversary dinner resulted in subscriptions amounting to £636. Mr. H. R. Forster had personally collected 100 guineas. During the year £100 has been added to the funded property besides the interest of the amount invested, making £381 17s. 8d. The funded property now consists of £8870. The number of pensioners at the last election was fifty-eight, and the admissions on Monday augmented it to sixty-four. The committee have endeavoured during the year to complete the Caxton fund, but have not succeeded, there being a deficiency of £100. The appeal made to the provincial printers had not realised sufficient to pay the expenses of the appeal. The report was received and adopted. A proposition was, after some discussion, adopted, to the effect that at all elections, when there are three or more pensioners to be elected, the "Franklin," "Whittingham," and "Fley" pensioners shall be placed on the general funds, and others elected in their place. It was also resolved that in the election of the Caxton pensioner the votes should be carried forward. The officers for the year ensuing were then elected, and the proceedings terminated by a vote of thanks to the chairman.

ensuing were then elected, and the proceedings terminated by a vote of thanks to the chairman.

ROYAL NATIONAL LIFE-BOAT INSTITUTION.—On Thursday the annual general meeting of the friends and supporters of this truly national and philanthropic institution was held at the London Tavern—Sir John S. Pakington, Bart, M.P., First Lord of the Admiralty, in the chair. The secretary read the annual report. It commenced by expressing gratification at the continued enlargement of the sphere of the institution's operations, and its accompanying advancement in public favour. The society now possessed eighty-one life-boat establishments, thoroughly equipped in every way; fifteen of which had been added during the last twelve months. A new boat is building for Kilmore. All these boats are on the self-righting principle. Transporting-carriages and boathouses had also been provided for the same—vix., at Cromer, Mundesley, Backton, Winterton, Yarmouth (two boats), Exmouth, Aberdovey, and Fleetwood; in Ireland—at Dundalk, Carnsore, Tramore, Dungarvan, and Newcastle, the last named in lieu of a previous beat; and in Scotland—at Frascrburgh and Lossiemouth. The committee continued to receive the most satisfactory reports of this class of life-beats, many of which-had rendered important services in saving life during the past year. Life-boats on the same plan had been ordered by the Governments of Russia, Prussia, and Portugal, and by some of our own colonial Governments, from the builders to the society; and the institution had in every case been requested to superintend their construction. The life-boats of the institution had been instrumental in saving one hundred and six persons during the past year. The lives of 427 persons from 64 wrecks on the coasts of the British Isles had been rescued during the past year, through the instrumentality of the life-boats of the institution, and other means; in acknowledgment for which services one gold medal, 23 silver medals, 37 other honorary distinctions, and 6952 had been voted. The rep

COUNTRY NEWS.

The Head Master hip of the King's School, Canterbury, has been conferred upon the Rev. John Mitchinson, M.A., of Pembroke College, Oxford.

The overseer of Ringmer has forwarded to the Sussex County Hospital the sum of £11, half of which was raised by a voluntary halfpenny rate among the inhabitants.

Aberdeen is in arms concerning the threatened union of the two colleges; and the graduates of Marischal College have resolved to pledge themselves to use every means to avert the threatened spotiation of their

A large number of Turkish medals has been received at the head-quarters of the Royal Engineer establishment, Chatham, for distribution among the officers and men of that branch of the service who took part in the campaign in the Crimea.

Part of a house was knocked down by a railway engine at Bamberbridge, on the East Lancashire line, last week. A woman, who was washing in the back kitchen, was providentially unhurt, but the chimney of the engine was broken to pieces by the falling materiais. The engine had been thrown off the line by a buffer-block, supposed to have dropped from the preceding train.

the 22nd, though the permanent and complete arrangements do not come into operation till the 6th of April. There are three free days (Tuesday, Wednesday, Saturday) and one free evening (Saturday) given each week, admission being also given for a small charge on Monday and Friday, and on Wednesday evening. The National Gallery, Edinburgh, is to be opened on and after

THE BISHOPRIC OF GLASCOW.—The Very Rev. W. S. Wilson, who has for many years past filled the office of Dean of the diocese, has been elected Bishop of Glasgow, in succession to Dr. Trower, resigned. His competitor for the office was the Rev. Dr. Eden, Bishop of Moray and Ross, well known in England as the Rector of Leigh, Essex, and a zealous leader of the High Church party.

A SHARK IN THE TYNE.—A young shark has been caught in the Tyne at Jarrow. The shark is quite a young one, measuring about five feet in length. The captor was evidently unaware of the value of his prize, for he offered the fish at first for 5s. to any purchaser, and then ultimately agreed to take a gallon of beer for it.

THE IRISH SECRET SOCIETIES .- The trial of the prisoners on a THE IRISH SECRET SOCIETIES.—The trial of one presented charge of conspiracy against the Crown, which has occupied the Court some days at Tralee, was brought to a conclusion, for the present at le on Tuesday. The jury were unable to agree in their verdict, and the twas postponed till March 30. Five more arrests of persons charged wheing connected with this conspiracy took place on Tuesday last in Clar

BANBURY CROSS is to be no longer a myth of our infantile imagination, for we are told that a design adopted for the new cross at Banbury, by the Cross Committee, has been submitted to the local board. The height of the cross, according to the designs of the architect, Mr. Gibbs, will be forty-eight feet, and very little alteration would be required in the surface of the site selected.

LIVERPOOL INFANT ORPHAN ASYLUM .- For some time past efforts have been made, under the auspieces of Harmood Banner, Esq., to secure sufficient funds for the erection of an asylum for infant orphans. These having proved successful, the foundation-stone of the building wallaid on Monday, the ceremony being preceded by service in the church othe Orphan Boys' Asylum, a special sermon being preached by the Bishop of Orbeton.

CHOKEDAMP IN A Well.—A bricklayer working in a well at Warbleton, Sussex, nearly met with his death from an irruption of carbonic acid gas. For a long time all attempts to get him out proved fruitless, from his inability to help himself in any way. At last, however, a rope was successfully jerked over his arm, and he was drawn up in an insensible state, from which it was many hours before he recovered.

STEAM-PLOUGHING.—A series of experiments on different steam-cultivators was made on Tuesday on a field near Teddesley, belonging to Lord Hatherton. The state of the weather prevented a trial of a powerful steam-plough belonging to the Marquis of Stafford, but the inventions of Mr. Smith and Mr. Fowler were tested with the most satisfactory result. The experiments were got up by Lord Hatherton, who hospitably entertained the inventors and their friends.

THE DUNMOW FLITCH.—This ancient custom will be carried out this year at Dunmow in all its integrity, most likely on Wednesday in Whitsun week. The claimants are to be J. N. Hawkins, Esq., and Aun Sophia, his wife, of Undy, Monmouthshine (Mr. Hawkins has landed property at Undy); John Wilson and Elizabeth Mary, his wife (Mr. Wilson is a retired sergeant from the 15th Hussars, and resides at Thorpe, in Surrey); and Joseph James Tickner and Elizabeth, his wife (Mr. Tickner is a builder, and resides in the Westminster-bridge-road, Lambeth, and is a descendant of a Dunmow family).

descendant of a Dunmow family).

The Bradford Triennial Musical Festival, 1859.—On Monday evening a public meeting of the inhabitants of Bradford was held in St. George's Hall in that town, to take stops to promote the success of the next musical festival in the autumn, which is to be given in aid of the Bradford Infirmary. It is intended to dispense with a guarantee fund, and to secure the sale of as many tickets as will cover the expenses, before the doors are opened on the first day of the festival. By this course it is hoped to secure a handsome surplus from all the tickets sold after the first are allotted. It is expected that the early issue of tickets will be taken up by those who are locally interested in the charity.

those who are locally interested in the charity.

THE CHARGE OF ROASTING A MAN ALIVE.—John Buchanan, chief engineer, and Archibald Mitchell, second engineer, of the Pacific Screw Steam-ship Company's steamer Bogota, recently arrived at Liverpool from the Pacific, were on Tuesday re-examined at the Liverpool Police Court on the charge of having caused the death of a fireman named Landon, under circumstances of the most atrocious nature, which were stated in this Journal last week. The case had been before the Court on two former occasions, when it was remanded for the production of further evidence, and for instructions from the Board of Trade. Several men connected with the vessel were examined, and the prisoners were committed for manslaughter, bail being accepted for both.

Captain Norton's Liquid Fire Rible Subles —On Saturday

CAPTAIN NORTON'S LIQUID FIRE RIFLE SHELLS .- On Saturday CAPTAIN NORTON'S LIQUID FIRE RIFLE SHELLS.—On Saturday last Captain Norton attended at Brompton Barracks, Chatham, for the purpose of making some further experiments with his liquid fire rifle shells. In the experiments made on Saturday a liquid fire rifle shell, adapted to a deep-grooved Enfield rifle, was fired from a pistol, rifled with the deep grooves, into canvas suspended at the end of the range. On the shell striking the canvas the glass containing the liquid fire was immediately broken, when the piece of canvas almost instantaneously became ignited. The result of the experiment proved that similar shells, constructed by Captain Norton, may be fired at long ranges, from the ordinary Enfield rifle, for the purpose of blowing up the ammunition trains, or setting fire to the camp of an enemy.

BIRTHS, DEATHS, AND MARRIAGES IN SCOTLAND.—The total number of births in Scotland during the year 1858 was 104,195; the males being about 3000 in excess of the females. In the north division, containing the counties of Shetland, Orkney, Caithness, and Sutherland, the proportion is very much smaller—I in 35 only. In the south-eastern division, containing Edinburgh and the adjoining counties, the number of illegitimate to legitimate births is as 1 to 12—namely, in the south-western, containing Lanark, Renfrew, and Ayr, the proportion is about 1 to 18; in the southern division, 1 to 8. The total number of deaths in 1858 was 63,592, the deaths of females being rather more numerous than those of males. The total number of marriages within the same time was 19,603.

FIRES.—The mansion of Lochend, near Dumbar, one of the seats

total number of marriages within the same time was 19,603.

Fires.—The mansion of Lochend, near Dunbar, one of the seats of Sir John Warrender, was destroyed by fire on Friday week. The greater part of the valuable collection of paintings, the plate, Mrs. Warrender's jewels, and several large and splendid mirrors, were saved; the rest of the costly furniture, and articles of virtu, were either consumed by the flames or broken by being thrown out through the windows. The loss, estimated at £20,000 or £30,000, is to a considerable extent covered by insurance.—On Thursday week a fire broke out in the village of Chatteris, Cambridge-shire, which destroyed property, farms, and cottages, of nearly a quarter of an mile in length. It took place about midday, through the overheating of an oven at the house of Mr. Joseph Abbot, Mile End. The high wind carried the flaming thatch of the roof some distance, and fired barns, stacks, and cottages. Eighteen families, in all sixty persons, were deprived of their homes. A subscription has been started in the county towards alleviating the distress of the families who were burnt out.—Another fire happened at West Bergholt, near Colchester, on Friday week, by which the homes of six families were destroyed, and other property consumed.

Shifwrecks and Loss of Life.—One of the most serious of

viating the distress of the families who were burnt out.—Another fire happened at West Bergheit, near Colchester, on Friday week, by which the homes of six families were destroyed, and other property consumed.

SHIFWRECKS AND LOSS OF LIFE.—One of the most serious of the many gales that have this winter dealt death and destruction on the Whitehaven coast commenced on Thursday sebmight. In the afternoon of that day the sloop Hope, Robert Charnley, master, from Liverpool, when near Ravenglass, struck on Selfirk Rock, and immediately word down, the captain and all hands perishing. She was laden with vitriol. Another vessel, a schooner, was seen to go down near the same place, but farther out at sea; name unknown at present; all hands lost. On Friday the Many Jane, of Floetwood, was driven by the violence of the gale on shore. The vessel being light, and the tide at flood, she ran up on the beach high and dry at Braystones, near Whitchaven. Several vessels have put, into Whitchaven, some dismasted, others with loss of sails, &c. Altogether the gale, especially on Friday week, is described by old sailors as one of the most fearful they ever witnessed.

A letter from the agent for Lloyd's at Bideford, dated on Saturday night, gives the following account of a shipwreck, with the loss of four lives, off Appledore:—"The scheoner Cifton, of Gloucester, from Cardiff for Oporto, in a terrific storm, struck this morning at the outer end of the South Eail, off our harbour, and immediately filled. The Mermaid life boat, which saved on Friday last the crew of five men from the wreck of the Caroline, was instantly launched, and after three hours' hard pulling failed to reach the wreck. The Petrel life boat was then launched, but the sea was mountainous, and she also failed, the crews being perfectly exhausted. Again the Mermaid started with a fresh crew, but the vessel's crew had taken to the rigging, and with a glass could be discerned; but before the life-boat could reach them the mast went over the side with the captain and t

THE SPRING ASSIZES.—George Plant, who killed a man at heffield, by stabbing him in the street, without apparently any cause, he deceased having merely run up against him at night, was tried for nurder at the same city. The jury found him "Guilty of manslaughter:" he as sentenced to penal servitude for life.

The trial of Thomas Brown Birkett, farmer, for the wilful murder of a ceper, named Watmore, while shooting at night on his own land, took place to Nottingham on Friday week. The prisoner accused the keeper and a com-

The trial of Thomas Brown Birkett, farmer, for the wilful murder of a keeper, named Warmore, while shooting at night on his own land, took place at Nottingham on Friday week. The prisoner accused the keeper and a companion who was watching with him of stealing his rabbit-traps; a fierce altercation ensued, and at length Birkett deliberately held up his gun and shot Watmore through the heart. The jury returned a verdict of "Guilty," with a recommendation to mercy. His Lordship then put on the black cap, saying the recommendation of the jury should be forwarded to the proper quarter, but in the meantime it was his duty to pass sentence of death. The prisoner exclaimed—"So much for the game laws!" Birkett has been respited during her Majesty's pleasure.

At the same assizes a man named Samuel Alsebrook has been convicted of maliciously setting fire to gorse growing at Selstone-commun, the property of Lord Palmerston and others, and was sentenced to three months' imprisonment with hard labour.

Henry Curzon pleaded guilty, at the same assizes, to a charge of being concerned in the game-law afray at Shelford, last January, in which a poacher was killed. There were sixteen or eighteen men concerned in the poaching expedition, and they all wore white badges to distinguish themselves in case of an affray. Lord Campbell, remarking on the importance of checking conflicts which were rather like civil war than an ordinary affray, sentenced the prisoner to one year's imprisonment with hard labour. The trial of Charles Franklin, Thomas Johnson, William Markham, Woolthorpe Marshall, Samuel Stovens, Joseph Playforth, and Michael Morath, charged with the wilful murder of John Washington Jex, a game-keeper, at the parish of Bishop Burton, in the East Biding, on the 16th of November last, was concluded at York on Tuesday night. The jury found a verdict of "Not Guilty" as to Playforth, M'Grath, and Stovens, and found the other four men "Guilty of manslaughter," with a recommendation to mercy in Marshall's case. His Lordship in pas



SCENE FROM "MUCH ADO ABOUT NOTHING," AT THE PRINCESS' THEATRE.—SEE PAGE 284.

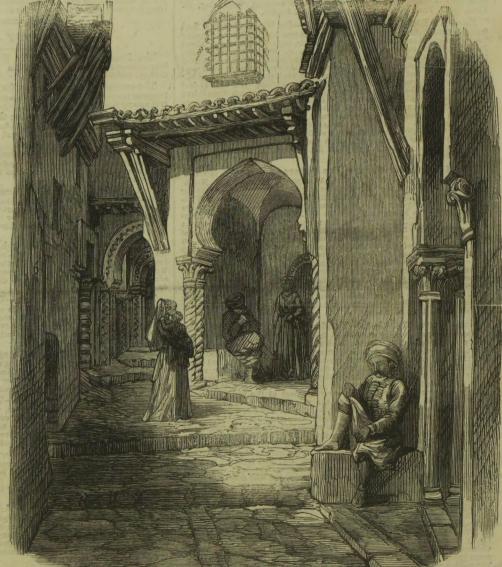
AN "IMPASSE" IN ALGIERS.

In poking about the narrow zigzag streets of the old town of Algiers in search of the picturesque, and sometimes also unintentionally in these alleys one often finds a very eccentric and characteristic group of porches and doorways, and in these quiet, secluded corners the doors left open frequently allow one to catch a glimpse of the trying simply to find a direct route to some particular point, one is often stopped at the end of a long alley whence there is no exit.

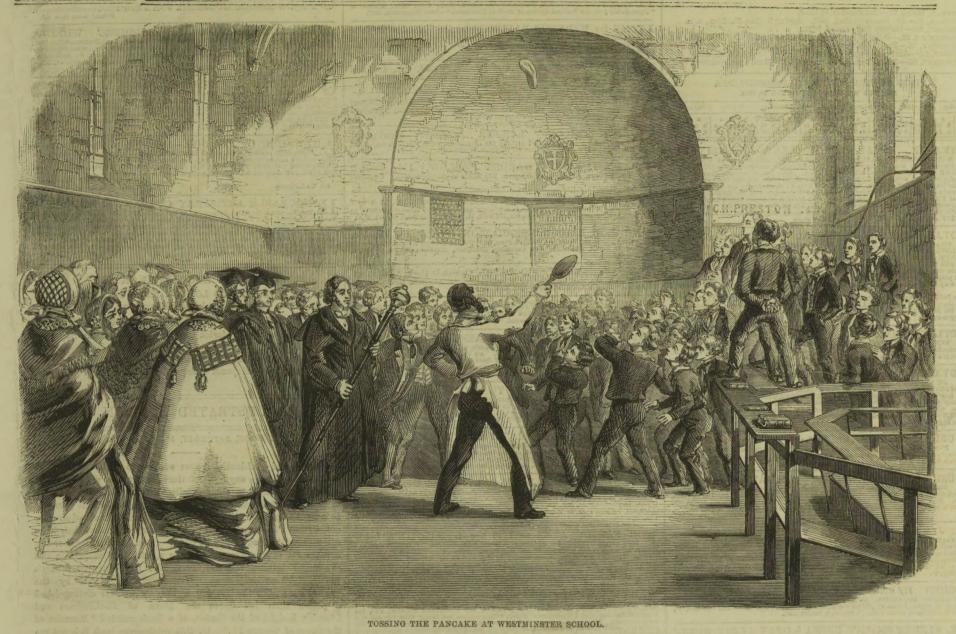
The French, who have given names to all the streets, usually post upon the entrances of these "No thoroughfares;" but sometimes the warning is omitted. Nothing can be more irregular than the architecture of the Moslem streets, right angles, and



PREMISES OCCUPIED BY THE ARCHITECTURAL SOCIETIES OF LONDON, CONDUIT-STREET.



AN "IMPASSE," ALGIERS.



TOSSING THE PANCAKE "AT WESTMINSTER SCHOOL.

Con Shrove Tuesday a curious old custom might have been witnessed by those who chanced to be in the cloisters of Westminster Abbey in the vicinity of the school. It is thus described by a correspondent of the Daily Telegraph:—"At eleven o'clock, when the boys were busily engaged construing Homer and Virgil, the deputy beadle (Barrington) opened the door of the school-room and announced the arrival of—not the Dean and Chapter in plenis pontificalibus, but—the Cook. This important personage—Talfrey, we believe, by name—attired in the insignia of office, white cap and apron, thereupon entered the room, bearing in his hand a farinaceous compound, popularly supposed to be a pancake, but suspiciously like a stale crumpet. Poising this delicacy artistically on the prongs of a fork or on a ladle of some sort, with a preliminary twirl or two, the

anxiety to await the issue of the cook's performance. Mr. Hawkshaw was, however, refused payment of the guinea, on the plea that the cook had not thrown the pancake over the bar, and the affair was therefore null and void. Quick as had been Mr. Hawkshaw's movements, it would seem that the Head Master's were not less so, for that gentleman, with a laudable regard for the economical distribution of the Abbey funds or of the Dean's own cash payments, had, we heard, dispatched a trusty messenger to the Dean, intimating that, in consequence of the cook's misfortune, the guinea might be saved. At present it is not known whether an *meute* will take place in the school, or whether the milder process of 'county-courting' the Dean for the one pound one will be had recourse to; but Dean's-yard is as anxiously expecting the Dean's ultimatum, and as keenly watching Mr. Hawkshaw's aggressive tactics, as Europe just at present is on the tenter-hooks as to the warlike or peaceful movements of personages no less great."



THE SHIP "BLEROIE CASTLE" IN A WHIRLWIND .- SEE PAGE 284.

CALENDAR FOR THE WEEK,

Sunday, March 20.—2nd Sunday in Lent.

Monday, 21.—Dr. Scoresby died, 1857. Spring bigins, 3h. 20m., a.m.
Tuesday, 22.—Reform Bill carried, 1831.

Wednisday, 23.—Duke of Parma assassinated, 1854.
Thuesday, 24.—Portobello taken, 1742.
Friday, 25.—Annunciation. Lady-day.

Saturday, 26.—Mohammerah captured, 1857. Moon's last quarter,

TIMES OF HIGH WATER AT LONDON-BRIDGE.

FOR THE WEEK ENDING MARCH 26, 1859.

Sunday, | Monday, | Tuesday, | Wednesday, | Thursday, | Frida

THEATRE ROYAL, HAYMARKET.—Mr. CHARLES MATHEWS every Evening during the Week in the new Councdy and Farce, commencing at Seven (Saturday excepted), with THE YOUNG MOTHER: Mr. Buckstone and Miss Emily Allen. After which (seventh time) the new Comedy, in three acts, of MILLINER TO THE KING: Mr. Charles Mathews and Mrs. Charles Mathews. After which, NOTHING: TO WEAR: characters by Mr. and Mrs. Charles Mathews: concluding, on Monday, Tuesday, and Wednesday, with the HARLEQUINADE analy of UNDINE; on Thursday and Friday, with JACK'S RETURN FROM CANTON; and on Saturday, to commence at Seven, with MILLINER TO THE KING. After which, NOTHING TO WEAR; and 'positively for this night only), the entire Pantomime of UNDINE; or, Harlequin and the Spirit of the Waters.

ROYAL PRINCESS' THEATRE.—Farewell Season of Mr. LO CHARLES KEAN as Manager—Last Nights of the undermentioned Plays:—LOUIS e ELEVENTH, on Monday, March the Sist, and (last time) on Friday, the 25th. A MID-MMER NIGHTS DERAM, on Tucsday, the 22nd; and on Thursday, the 24th. AMLET will be performed (last time) on Wednesday, the 33rd. The Theatre will be observed a Saturday, the 26th inst., in consequence of a night rehearsal of KING HENRY the FIFFIL sees plays will not be reproduced, with the exception, perhaps, of one or two representance only towards the termination of the Management in the latter part of the month of the

July.

The Public is respectfully informed that Mr. and Mrs. C. KEAN'S ANNUAL BENEFIT will take place on MONDAY, MARCH the 28th, when will be produced the Historical Play of KING HENRY the FIFTH, being the last Shakspearean revival under the existing Management.

STLEY'S AMPHITHEATRE.—During the Week, TURPIN'S RIUE to YORK, the SCENES in the CIRCLE, and a Farce, called DYING to LIVE.
Saturday, GUY MANNERING, and other Entertainments, for the Benealt of Mr. W. oke, jun., and his First Appearance since his accident.

POYAL STRAND THEATRE.—Lessee and Directress, Miss swansonger, on Monday, Tuesday, and Wednesday, MATRIMONIAL PROSPECTUSES; KENILWORTH; or, yo Queene, ye Earle, and ye Maydenne. To conclude with focilitively last three nights) THE BONNIE FISHWIFE. Thursday, Eriday, and Saturday (first time), a new Farce, by A. C. Troughton, Esq., ontitled YANDYKE BEDUNN: Measus. Clark. Turner, and Mowbray; Mesdames Ternan, Lavine, and Ida Wilton; KENILWORTH; and conclude with (positively last times) THE LITTLE SAVAGE. Commence at Seven.

MUSICAL UNION.-H.R.H. the Prince Consort Patron.-Members having nominations are requested to forward the names and addresses Director, at their earliest convenience, before the issue of tickets, first week in April teenth Season.

MUSICAL UNION SOIREE, ST. JAMES'S HALL.—
Quintet, plano, &c, C minor, Spohr; Violin Solos, Sainton; Part Songs by the Orpheus Glee
Union. Executants—Sainton, Goffrie, Doyle, and Platti. Planist—E Pauer. Single a
mission to be had of Cramer and Co.; Chappell and Co.; and Ollivier. Area, 7s., Balcony, 5s.

J. Ella, Director.

ST. JAMES'S HALL.—THE VOCAL ASSOCIATION.—
Conductor, M. BENEDICT. On WEDNESDAY, MARCH 22, Madame Catherine
Hayce will sing the "Ave Maria" to Mendelssohn's "Lorely" and Miss Louiss Vinning will
sing the Soprano Music in Handel's "Acts and Galatza," as the performance on the abovenamed evening. Band and Choir of 400 performers. Tickets, 2s. 6d., 5s., 7s. 6d., and 10s. 6d.
each, at all the principal Musicsellers'; and at the St. James's Hall Ticket Office, 25,
Piccadilly, W.

CACRED HARMONIC SOCIETY.—EXETER HALL.—Conductor, Mr. COSTA. On FRIDAY next, MARCH 25, HAYDN'S SEASONS, Frincipal Vocalists—Mdmc. Catherine Hayes, Mr. Stins Reeves, and Mr. Weiss. Tickets, 3s., and 10s. 6d. cach, at the Society's Offices, 6, Exciter Hall.

MR. ALBERT SMITH'S CHINA is OPEN EVERY NIGHT

THE SISTERS SOPHIA and ANNIE, in their Original Entertainment, antitled skeriches from NATURE, will appear at Wellington, March 21; TIVERTON, 22; CREDITON, 23; EXETER, 24; TAUNTON, 25.

MR. and Mrs. HOWARD PAUL.—Last Week at the ST. JAMES'S HALL, closing Saturday, March 26, of their Drawing-room Entertainment, PATCHWORK. Every Night (Saturday excepted) up to this date. Mrs. Howard Paul has varied her "reproduction" of Mr. Stims Revers by Introducing "My Pretty Jans." Morning Representation on Tuesdays and Saturdays at Three. Stalls, 3a.; Arca, 2a.; Gallery, 1b. Commence at Eight.

MADAME TUSSAUD'S EXHIBITION, at the Bazaar, Bakeratrect.—Characters of great interest at the present period—His Holiness the Pope, Emperor Napoleon III., the Emperor of Austria, the King of Sardinia, the King of Jes, &c. Full-length models in appropriate costumes may be seen in the collection. nission, ls.; Extra Room, 6d. Open from 11 till dusk, and from 7 till 10.

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NSTITUTION OF FINE ARTS, PORTLAND GALLERY 316, Regent-street (opposite the Polytechnic).—The TWELFTH ANNUAL EX the WORKS of MODERN PAINTERS is NOW OPEN from Nus till Dusk.— a Shilling. Catalogue, Sixpence.

CRYSTAL PALACE,—Arrangements for Week ending Saturday, March 26:—Monday, open at Nine. Tuesday to Friday, open at Ten. Admission, One Shilling; Children under Twelve, Sixpence. Saturday, open at Ten. Becthoven's Opera of FIDELIO will be performed by eminent solo Vocalists, supported by an efficient Chorus, commending at 2.30. The Picture Gallery is open for this month only, and contains a large number of faintings on view and saie. Lectures, Band, and Great Organ daily. Sunday, open at 1.30 to Shareholders, gratuitously, by tickets.

HANDEL COMMEMORATION.—Ticket Notice.—The Office at Exeter Hall will be opened to the Patrons of the Festival, and the Public generally, from and after Ten o'clock this Day, for the issue of Vouchers for Tickets, which to the present may be selected from the Numbered Plan.
Immediate application is requisite to secure the best seats.

Exeter Hall, March 16.

ANDEL COMMEMORATION FESTIVAL, 1859.-ORYSTAL PALACE.—The Directors have the pleasure to announce that this great ry Musical Festival, the preparations for which have occupied the closest considera-nearly three years, will take place as follows:—MESSIAH, Monday, June 20; WEEN TE DEUM, with selections from Belshazzar, Saul, Samson, Judas Maccabeus, threaday, June 22; ISRABL IN EGYPT, Friday, June 24. Commencing each day objects.

e., Wednesday, June 22; 1816.181 IN ECULU, TRIDAY, June 24. Commencing each day to One o'clock.

The Orchestra in the Great Transept, now being extended to the clear width of 216 feet (or nouble the diameter of the dome of St. Paul's Cathedral), will be rendered capable of account of the dome of St. Paul's Cathedral), will be rendered capable of account of the the greatest care from the various Metropolitan, Provincial, and Continental Orchestras, althedral Choirs, and Choral Associations—presenting a combination of musical executive alent far exceeding any previous undertaking. The orchestral arrangements for this maralleled musical congress will be under the direction of the Sacred Harmonic Society, exceed Harmonic Mr. COSTA.

Tickets will be issued according to priority of application at the following rates:—Confrai tumbered Etalls, in lettered blocks, Two Guinesa and Half the act for the three days; of, if or one or two days' performances only, One Guinea each. Seats not numbered, but reserved a side blocks, Twenty-five Shillings the set, or Half-z-Guinea each for one or two days' reformances.

CRYSTAL PALACE.—EXHIBITORS' DEPARTMENT.—
The NEW STALLS in the Gallery, and first-class Space on the Ground Floor, for the Sale of Goods, are now TO LET for the next season, commencing the list of May.

R. K. Bowley, General Managar.

FOUR-YEAR-OLD Small Parlour MUTTON, to be obtained at LIDSFONE and CO.'S, 110, New Bond-street. They have no hesitation in declaring it superior to anything on sale in London. Terms: Saddles, 9d. per lb.; Legs, 10d. Ask for Clun Forest Mutton. Fine small Grass Lamb, at is. per lb.

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HYDROPATHY.—MOOR PARK, Farnham, near Aldershott Camp, Surrey. Physician, EDWARD W. LANE, M.A., M.D., Edin., Author of "Hydropathy; or, the Natural System of Medical Treatment"—John Churchul, 1857.

HOME for NERVOUS PATIENTS on the HYDROPATHIC and HOMGEOPATHIC PRINCIPGES. Conducted by Two Physicians of ten years' experience in the treatment of nervous disorders.—Apply to "Medicus," care of Mr. Shaw, 37, Southampton-street, Bloomsbury.

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THE New and Beautiful HYACINTH - FLOWERED LARRSPUR produces Flowers like a Large Double Hyacinth, various Colours Mixed, is, per packet; also the New and much admired Rosy and Violet Margined Double French Aster, in, per packet. Free per post. Apply to CLARKER and COMPANY, Seedsmen, 86, High-street, Borough, London, S.S. Catalogues forwarded free on application.

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TOR FAMILY ARMS send to the LINCOLN'S-INN HERALDIC OFFICE, the established authority in England for emblazoning and quartering arms. Sketch, 3s. 6d., or stamps. Family pedigrees traced from the national records. Fee, 21s. Many Gentlemen employ Persons who do not Engrave by the Laws of Heraldry. For the protection of the public the Heraldic Office now executes Engraving; Arms on Copperplate for Books, 21s.; Crest on Seads or Rings, 8s. 6d. The Lincoln's-inn Manual of Heraldry, 3s., or stamps.—H. SAUT, Great Turnstile, Lincoln's-inn.

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DELICATE CHILDREN.—The simplest, the safest, and the best medicine, and the most nutritious aliment to administer to children of feeble health and delicate constitutions, is DR. DE JONGH'S exceedingly palatable LIGHT BROWN: COD LIVER OIL. Mr. THOMAS HUNT, Vice-President of the Medical Society of London, observes—"Children like the taste of Dr. de Jongh's Oil, and, when it is given them, often cry for more. The rapidity with which two or three teaspoonfuls per diem will fatten a badly-nourished child is truly astonishing."—Dr. de Jongh's Oil is sold only in imperial half-pints, 2s. de; pints, 4s. 9d., and quarts, 9s., capsuled and labelled with his stamp and signature, by his Sole Agents, ANSAR, HARFORD, and CO., 77, Strand London, W.C.; and by respectable Chemists.

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and justiy-celebrated mines continue to yield a very large quantity of copper ore, and presisting the first believed they may be brought under a greatly-increased produce.

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INCEASED WAT DOCK GENERAL ACCOMMODATION.—The crowded state of the view above Woolvich renders navigation tedious, dangerous, and expensive; and this, in

CONSUMPTION HOSPITAL, BROMPTON.—Further HELP is sought to MAINTAIN this HOSPITAL which is NOW FULL, in entire efficiency.
PRILE ROSE, HOR. Soc.

CAMBRIDGE ASYLUM for SOLDIERS' WIDOWS
KINGSTON-UFON-THAMES, Supported by Voluntary Contributions.—The Nex
ELECTION will be held on THURSDAY, MAY 5. Donations and Subscriptions thankfully
received by Messus, Coutis and Co., Strand; Mr., Charles Turner, Collector, 35. Fark-stard
Grovenor-square, W; and
Office, 19, Parliament-street, S.W., March, 1859. SOLDIERS' WIDOWS,

GREAT NORTHERN HOSPITAL, YORK-ROAD, KING'S CROSS.—The following is an extract from the LIUSTRATE LONDON NEWS of the 18th instant:—"A great and most valuable Institution, highly deserving of public support." URGENT APPEAL, the HOSPITAL being deeply IN DEET. Subscriptions and Donations thankfully received by Messrs. Hambury and LOyds, 60, Lombard-street; Messrs. Ransomacs, I, Fall-mall East; and by the Hon. Secretary, Mr. Farderick Smith. 19, Essex-street Strand, W.C.

A RT-UNION OF LONDON.—Subscription One Guinea.—

Prizeholders select from the Public Exhibitions. Rvery Subscriber has a Chance of a valuable Frize, and an impression of a large and important Engraving by C. W. Sharpe, from the celebrated picture by W. P. Frith, R.A. (the property of her Majestry), LIFE AT THE SEA SIDE, now ready for delivery. Subscription closes 31st inst.

GEORGE GODWIN, Honorary LEWIS POCCES, Secretaries. 444. West Strand.

ONOURABLE ARTILLERY COMPANY of LONDON. This Volunteer Eegiment (empowered to exercise by Warrants under the Royal Signa Mannal) is armed with the Endeld Rifle, and possesses a spacious Armoury House, Rifle Gidlery, and Farade Ground, and an efficient Band. Members provide their own Uniforms, pay an animal subscription of Two Guiness, and an entrance-fee, and muster for Drill every pay as animal subscription of Two Guiness, and an entrance-fee, and muster for Drill every application on Thursday Evenings at the Artillery Ground, Finsbury; or by letter addressed to Sergeant-Major Mace, at the same place.

COLOURED ENGRAVING GRATIS.

WITH the ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS for SATURDAY next, the 26th inst., will be given a beautiful Engraving,

"THE SHEPHERD'S DOGS," PRINTED IN COLOURS, from a Drawing by Frederick Tayler, President of the Society of Painters in Water Colours.

Price of the Number, Supplement, and Coloured Engraving, Fivepence Unstamped; Sixpence Stamped. Office, 198, Strand.

THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS.

LONDON, SATURDAY, MARCH 19, 1859.

Do private and confidential letters ever cease to be private and confidential? Does any lapse of time justify the publication of letters, true or false in their details, that narrate or pretend to narrate the scandalous history of eminent or uneminent persons? Is it legal to publish other people's letters, whether scandalous or not, without their consent, if they be living, or that of their heirs and representatives, if they be dead? And, whether legal or not, is it the act of a gentleman to make a book out of private and slanderous letters, and sell the slander for money or money's worth? These important questions are all raised by the publication within the last few weeks, by no less distinguished a person than his Grace the Duke of Buckingham and Chandos, Knight of the Garter, of a book entitled "Memoirs of the Court of George IV." Of this catchpenny book it is not too much to say that as a literary composition it is contemptible, and as a historical record utterly worthless and irrelevant. Had it been no worse it might have been left to the oblivion which, sooner or later, enshrouds all the inanities of literature; but when it is reflected that no such book could have been compiled without the betrayal of private confidence, and that the letters which form the bulk of its pages-linked together by a flimsy thread of narrative either by the noble Duke whose name appears on the titlepage, or by some literary journeyman whom he has employed for the purpose—are filled almost entirely with the back-stair and ante-room gossip of the persons who hung about the disreputable Court of the last of the Georges; that this gossip may be false, either wholly or partially; and that, even if it be true, its publication tends to inflict shame and pain upon the living sons and daughters or the grandchildren of the persons whose names are thus dragged out of the grave into the light of day, we are entitled to ask, in the name of outraged decency, whether there be no power in law or equity to put a stop to the evil?

The letters thus exhumed were not addressed to the Duke of Buckingham himself, but to his father, as appears from the following letter and extract addressed by Mr. Charles Watkins Williams Wynn to a contemporary, and to which we are glad to have the opportunity of giving additional publicity:-

Sir,—I trust that you may find space for the insertion of the annexed extract from a letter written by the late Duke of Buckingham to my father. I am induced to make this request as it contains the fittest comment upon the unwarrantable publication, by the present Duke of Buckingham, of letters addressed in the strictest confidence to his father, which his Grace has thought fit to give to the world in a mutilated form, without the slightest communication of his intention to the surviving representative or relatives of the writer.—I am, Sir, yours, &c.,

CHARLES WATKIN WILLIAMS WYNN.

2, Lower Berkeley-street, March 12.

THE DUKE OF BUCKINGHAM AND CHANDOS TO THE RIGHT HOM. C. W. WILLIAMS WYNN, M.P.

My dear Charles,—I begin my letter by saying that you need be as little anxious about the future fate of your letters as a public man can be respecting his correspondence with one in his confidence. I have had occasion twice in my life (once, only a week ago) to refuse permission to people to make extracts from my papers, for the purpose of enabling one to write the life of the Minister Duke of Newcastle, and the other that of Lord Chatham—saying that I did not consider the seal of secrecy broken by the grave, and that the sons of George Grenville and the son of Lord Chatham were still living. Further, I have written a paper, to be found by my son with my will, strictly enjoining him never to suffer any political papers which he may find to pass into any hands for examination or publication, and urging him to leave a similar charge behind him to his successor.

Yours affectionately,

B. and C.

It has been laid down, we believe, by an emiment Judge, as the undoubted law of the case, that the property of every letter remains in the sender, and that the receiver has no other right over it than to read it; that it is not allowable to him to publish it without the sender's consent; and that, strictly, he has no more right to sell as an autograph, or in any other way or for any other purpose, the material paper and ink that form such letter, than he has to take away another man's watch or pocket-handkerchief and dispose of it for his own uses. We trust that Mr. Wynn, or some other of the parties aggrieved by the Duke of Buckingham's publication, will try the case, either at law or equity, and settle it for ever. So great has the inconvenience become, and so disgusting is the appetite for scandal thus fostered in the minds of all who read and talk, that no man of any note in politics or literature, art or science, cares to write any letter that is not of the baldest, driest, and most official kind. There is an end of confidence in letterwriting; and no one, as in the olden time, will pour out his heart in confidential epistles to his dearest friend, lest his friend should die, and the sacred letters find their way into the hands of callous or mercenary collectors of autographs, to be published, perhaps, hereafter by some literary back, noble or ignoble, under the pretence that he is writing history. In the present case the offence is rank, and calls loudly for punishment. If our noble amateurs in bookmaking will not learn their trade, they may, perhaps, be taught that public decency becomes an author quite as much as it becomes a Peer of Parliament.

THE "advanced" and ultra-democratic politicians of our day, who see in Universal Suffrage or Manhood Suffrage a panacea for all the evils that afflict the State-for jobbery, corruption, and peculation-for intimidation and undue influence-for war and war expenditure-will do well to study from time to time the working of their favourite system on the other side of the Atlantic. By Universal Suffrage and the aid of the ballot-box every officer is elected annually, biennially, or quadrennially, from the President of the Union to the Governors and Vice-Governors of the several Commonwealths, as well as Senators and Representatives, and, in some of the States, the Judges. The results-though they may satisfy people in England like Mr. Bright, who know nothing whatever of the matter, or who feel bound to adhere to ultra-democracy as a principle, whether right or wrong-are far from giving satisfaction to the most enlightened politicians of the United States, and very far indeed from bringing about that economy in management, and that purity of public life, which are the desiderata among all true Reformers. Not only is the ballot-box tam pered with—the fact is notorious—but Irish and German immi grants, a day after landing in New York or Boston, are marched to the polling-places to give their votes, though a five years' residence is the legal qualification that gives foreigners the privilege; but the votes of large numbers of people in every town and city are openly and avowedly given for the sake of gain Such is the operation of Universal Suffrage that every new President, on his accession to power, makes it a point to turn out of office all the employés of the previous Government. Were the change confined to the chiefs and heads of departments it would not be so much a matter of surprise to English students of American politics; but when it is extended to the humblest clerks of the custom-houses and the post-offices, and to every place, great or little, domestic or foreign, in the gift of the Administration, and when it is known beforehand that the election of a President is but a scramble among the President's party for the crumbs that are to fall from his presidential table, there needs no other evidence to prove that the system is not pure, and that ultrademocracy may lead to jobbery and corruption quite as readily, and even more extensively, than ultra-aristocracy. The last American mail brings a case in elucidation, which shows that it is not systems which make good men, but that good men are necessary to make any system valuable as a means of government. Congress, in its collective capacity, takes it into its head at times to be patriotic, and to do battle in the cause of morality; for there are scandals so great that they cannot be passed over if ever they become talked about, and political offences that cannot be condoned if they happen to be made public. The story is contained in a correspondence published in the Washington and New York papers, under the authority of Congress, by whom the case was submitted to a Committee to investigate and report. The circumstances arose out of a contract for machinery for the service of the United States' Navy, which, it

was alleged, was given to a certain firm for a corrupt purpose. FROM COLONEL W. C. PATTERSON, OF PHILADELPHIA, TO THE PRESIDENT.

Philadelphia, Sept. 13, 1858.

Dear Sir,—I venture to suggest to you the importance of awarding the contracts for the machinery of the sloop new building at the Navy-yard at this time, and, if it can be done without prejudice to the public service, to Merrick and Sons. Theirs is the only establishment in the First District which employs a large number of mechanics—at this time, 300; when in full work, 450.

full work, 450.

The managing partners (Mr. M., sen., being absent in bad health) are full of energy, straining every nerve to keep their force during this depression, and, in so far as I know, the only old Whigs of any influence in that district who are in favour of the re-election of Colonel Florence.

I know, from former experience, the value of that influence, and feel persuaded that it is the interest of the Democratic party to increase it.

The First District will, I hope, be carried in any event, but, with that shop at work, full-handed, two weeks prior to the election, the result would, I think, be placed beyond all doubt.

With much respect,

The President.

W. C. Patterson.

This letter was sent to the Secretary of the Navy by the President, with this indorsement :-

The inclosed letter from Colonel Patterson, of Philadelphia, is submitt to the attention of the Secretary of the Navy.

J. B.

No further comment is necessary upon documents like these, except the statement of the fact that the contract was awarded as Colonel Patterson suggested; and that the President looked upon the whole affair as purely a matter of course. Such exposures should teach our ultra-democrats the futility of mere theories for the good government of a nation, if the nation itself be not collectively and individually pure, enlightened, and above al vulgar considerations of money or place.

THE "GREAT EASTERN."-We are glad to learn that Mr. Scott Russell has obtained the contract for fitting out the big ship. She is to be ready for sea in four months.

ready for sea in four months.

The Government Reform Bill.—Meetings to take into consideration the Ministerial scheme, and at which the proposed bill is invariably denounced, continue to be held-throughout the country. On Friday week there were demonstrations against the bill at Carlisle, Chatham, Colchester, Hull, Leicester, Scarborough, Stockport, and elsewhere,—at all of which meetings resolutions against the measure, couched generally in no measured terms, were unanimously carried. Among the principal meetings—no less crowded and no less determined in their opposition to the Government proposal than those held in the first days after its announcement—which have been held this week are the following:—On Monday, at Southwark and Marylebone, in the metropolis; and at Preston. On Tuesday, at Bath, Derby, Guildford, Huddersfield, Manchester, Nottingham, South Shields: at a meeting at Cambridge, on the same day, the students became so uproarious that the Mayor was compelled to leave the chair, and the proceedings broke up without either motion or amountment having been put to the meeting. On Wednesday night a torchlight meeting was held in the Britannia-fields, Islington, at which the Ministerial measure was denounced; and, at a meeting held on the same day at Gravesend (which, it will be remembered, the Government bill proposes to enfranchise), the scheme met with no better fate, the chairman declaring, amid loud cheers that "the profered boon would be gladly resigned rather than accept a measure so detrimental to the country at large."

At the anniversary meeting of the Statistical Society on Tuesday it was stated that Lord John Russell had acceded to the request of the council to be placed in nomination for the office of president in succession to Lord Stanley.

The parents of children in pent-up towns will be glad to hear that Mr. Slaney's bill for enabling benevolent persons to set apart playgrounds was passed in the House of Commons on Wednesday.

THE COURT.

THE COURT.

The Queen and the Prince Consort, accompanied by the Princesses alice and Helena, took a drive on Saturday in an open carriage and four, after the return of his Royal Highness from Aldershott, whither he had gone from London early in the morning. In the course of the day the Queen received visits from the Duchess of Kent and the Prince and Princets Augustus of Saxe-Coburg. In the evening her Majesty gave a dinner party, the company at which included the Princess Alice, the Duke and Duchess of Wellington; the Saxon Minister, Count Vitzthum; the Spanish Minister, M. Isturia; the Earl and Countoss Stanhope, the Earl and Countess Anherst, Lord John Russell, Viscount and Viscountess Enfield, Right Hon. T. Sotheron Estcourt, Right Hon. Sidney and Mrs. Herbert, Hon. Mrs. Arthur Hardinge, Lieutenant-General Sir William and Lady Codrington, Lieutenant-General Sir J. F. Love, and Mr. Szymour Fitzgerald, M. P.

On Sunday the Queen and Prince Consort, accompanied by the Princesses Alice, Helena, and Louisa, the ladies and gentlemen of the Court, and the domestic household, attended Divine service in the private chapel, Buckingham Palace. The Hon. and Very Rev. the Dean of Windsor officiated.

On Monday the Queen held a Court, at which her Majesty gave audience to the Portuguese Minister, to present on behalf of his Most Faithful Majesty the King of Portugal the insignia of the Order of the Tower and Sword for their Royal Highnesses the Prince of Wales and Prince Alfred. The Right Hon. W. E. Gladstone was also presented to the Queen at an audience by the Right Hon. Sir Edward Bulwer Lytton, Secretary of State for the Colonies. In the evening the Queen had a dinner party, the guests at which were the Princess Alice, the Rarl of Malmesbury, Earl Cowley, Lord and Lady Raglam, Captain the Hon. Dufley De Ros, the Dean of Windsor and the Hon. Mrs. Wellesley, and the Hon. Mrs. Biddulph.

On Tucsday the Queen and the Prince Consort left Buckingham Palace at twenty-five minutes before ten o'clock, accompanied by Prince A

Her Royal Highness the Duchess of Kent, attended by Lady Fanny Howard, arrived at Clarense House, St. James's, on Siturday morning. The Royal Duchess returned to Frogmore in the afternoon.

The Countess d'Apponyi has issued cards for an assembly this aturday) evening, at the residence of the Austrian Legation, Chandos

The Duke of Bedford arrived at his mansion in Belgrave-square on Monday, from Woburn Abbey. His Grace, we are glad to learn, is in excellent health.

THE PRINCE OF WALES IN ROME.—The exceeding beauty of The Prince of Wales in Rome.—The exceeding beauty of the weather, the restored privilege of masking, and the great number of foreigners in Rome this winter, have rendered the Carnival eminently brilliant. No person here (says the correspondent of the Morning Post) has engaged in the out-of-door amusements it has presented with more energy or vivacity than the Prince of Wales, who has been every day at his balcony opposite the Palazzo Fiano, or perambulating the Corso in his carriage, taking active part in the mimic warfare of the confetti, and occasionally soothing down that horridam bellum by the courteous interchange of bouquets, or the amenities of excellent sweetmeats. On Saturday last his Royal Highness received from the hands of the Marquis Massimo d'Azeglio the cordon of the Order of the Annunziata. Besides Colonel Bruce, and the gentlemen travelling with the Prince, there were only present at the ceremeny Count Balbo and the Marquis d'Azeglio's Aide-de-Camp.

Prince Alerged in Egypt.—A grand ball was given in the

PRINCE ALFRED IN EGYPT.—A grand ball was given in the rooms of the New Exchange, on the 2nd inst., by the British residents of Alexandria, to the Captain and officers of H.M. steam-frigate Euryalus, to which were also invited the Captain and officers of the United States' frigate Macedonia, and of the French war-steamer Chaptal, as well as of H.M. dispatch-boat Caradoc. About 900 persons were present. His Highness the Viceroy, for whom a separate suite of apartments was prepared, arrived about 10 p.m., followed by his brother, Halim Pacha, and two of his Ministers. Dancing soon afterwards commenced, being led off by Prince Alfred with Mrs. Thurburn, and was kept up till an early hour the following morning. Many of the fair sex of different nations had the honour of dancing with the young Prince, who appeared in excellent health. His Royal Highness, since his arrival in Beyry, seems to have had no lack of amusement; he has made two trips into the interior, and visited the Pyramids and other places of interest in this country, extending his trip as far as Sucz. By all accounts he has proved himself an excellent sportsman, and on his last trip his party bagged a very large quantity of game. His Highness the Viceroy has put at the Prince's disposal special trains for his shooting excursions, as also one of the palaces in Cairo, where the youthful Prince resided with his suite during his sojourn there; and furthermore, daily sends on board the Euryalus, in honour of the Prince, according to the Turkish custom, an abundant supply of provisions of all sorts, costing about 200 per diem.

THE PRINCESS FREDERICK WILLIAM'S RECOLLECTIONS OF THE PRINCESS FREDERICK WILLIAMS RECOLLECTIONS OF HOME.—An answer has been received to the address of congratulation lately presented to her Royal Highness Princess Frederick William of Prussia by the tenants upon Balmoral, Abergeldie, and Berkhall estates. Dr. Robertson has also received a private letter from her Royal Highness, inclosing a handsome donation for the benefit of the poor upon these estates. In her reply, the Princess shares in the hope that she may, at no distant period, be able to revisit the "Bonnie Banks o" Dee," to which she is bound by so many dear recollections.

The King of Portugal having conferred upon the Prince of Wales and upon Prince Alfred the insignia of a Grand Cross of his Ancient, Most Noble, and Royal Military Order of the Tower and Sword, the Queen has granted to their Royal Highnesses her permission to accept and wear the

The officers of the 1st Battalion of Scots Fusilier Guards gave a

grand ball at their quarters in the Tower of London on Thursday evening.

The Gazette announces the appointment of Wm. White Cooper, Esq., to be Surgeon Oculist in Ordinary to her Majesty, in the room of Henry Alexander, Esq., deceased.

WILLS .- Special letters of administration with the will annexed, WILLS.—Special letters of administration with the will annexed, of the effects of the Right Hon. Lady Harriet Grant Suttie, late of Prestongrange and Balgrave, in North Britain, were granted on the 5th instant by the Principal Registry of the Court of Probate in London to Sir George Grant Suttie, Bart, the husband, limited to all such personal estate and effects as her Ladyship had power over by virtue of a codicil to the testamentary settlement of her father, the late Right Hon. Francis Earl of Wemyss and March, and by which she has disposed of the interest and dividends of £6000 to her husband for life, and upon his decease then to the closest son or immediate heir and successor to Sir George Grant Suttie's estate of Prestongrange. No executor or residuary legatee was named in the will, which was made on the 9th of January, 1858, and duly registered in Edinburgh.

in Edinburgh.

The will of the Honourable William Middleton Noel, of Clanna House, Alvington, Gloucestershire, was proved in the London Principal Registry on the 11th instant by Captain Edward Andrew Noel, the nephew and sole executor, and the universal legatee, the testator having bequeathed to him all his lands, tenements, messuages, mansion, goods, meneys, and effects, and to his heirs and assigns. The personalty sworn under £5000.

effects, and to his heirs and assigns. The personalty sworn under £5000.

The will of Lady Sheffield, late of Belgrave-terrace, Brighton, widow, was proved in London by the Rev. Charles Sheffield, the only son and sole executor. Her Ladyship has bequeathed her property solely amongst her family, making some specific bequests, leaving to each daughter twenty guineas for a mourning-ring; the plate to her grandson, Trayton Fuller; a French clock to her son-in-law, Sir Robert Sheffield, Bart.; one portion of her funded property to her daughter Maria for life, and then to her grandson Trayton Fuller; the other portion to her daughter Charlotte, and afterwards to such one grandchild as she may appoint. The rest of her property she has bequeathed to her son Charlos. The personalty sworn under £7000.

she has bequeathed to her son Charles. The personalty sworn under £7000.

The will and five codicils of William Francis Lowndes-Stone, Esq., of Brightwell Park, Oxford, was proved in London on the 4th inst. by Caroline Lowndes-Stone, widow, the relict, and James More Molyneux, Esq., of Loseley Park, Guildford, the son-in-law, the joint executors. Personalty sworn under £8000. He has bequeathed to his widow all furniture, plate, linen, chins, jewellery, and such other things as belonged to her by purchase or gift; and leaves her the residue of his personalty, having made a provision for each of his daughters. All other furniture, pictures, and fixtures to go with the freehold inheritance. The Oxfordshire estates devised under the will of John Stone to his coulsin Francis Lowe were by him bequeathed to his closet daughter, Catherine Lowndes, wife of William Lowndes, the grandfather of the testator, W. F. Lowndes-Stone, the family bearing theneoforth the additional surname of Stone, under Royal letters patent granted in the reign of George II. Bequests are left to the poor of several of the surrounding villages, as well as those of the poor of Baldwin Brightwell, Oxford. The three last codicils, which are of some length, were written entirely by the testator, whose death occurred on the 1st of December, 1868.

NOTES OF THE WEEK.

Onward cometh "the chariot of the Hour" for the second realing of the Reform Bill, but the rumbling of its wheels is but listlessly hearkened for. The country perseveres in refusing to be roused; and the meetings which are so indefatigably convened by an organised egitation, which, in presence of a real feeling, would have long since set the nation in a flame, pass off as flatly as the best friends of order can desire. They are chiefly presided over and addressed by per. sonages of no general or even local reputation, and the attendances are almost entirely from the class which is attracted by any meeting. just because it is a meeting—much as the gentler sex will go any where for the sake of a party, because it is "a party." The logic employed is of the humblest sort, and the eloquence is more smbitious but not more successful. The manufacture of petitions is going on better, for we are systematic folks, and by dividing a town into districts, and sending active canvassers round with skins of parchment, a great aggregate of signatures may be obtained to almost anything. There will doubtless be a good many hundred. weights of these affairs on the floor on Monday; but the nation is very content and very apathetic.

Not so, of course, those for whom political manœuvres represent the steps "on young (or old) ambition's ladder." It is of very great consequence to these persons to know how the division will go and whether Lord John Russell will successfully lay himself across the path of Mr. Disraeli, and trip him up, amid the sly smiles of Lord Palmerston and the loud applause of Mr. Bright. Heads are being sedulously counted, and political professions overhauled, and the calulations in club windows, and in the darker recesses of those temples of politics, are carried on with a precision which speaks well for the authentic, if but negative, proof of the patriotism of the distinguished speculators. But, in evidence of the absence of data it may be disclosed to the world that while the folks who propose to come in declare that they shall have a majority of seventy against the bill, the folks who propose to remain in office state their convictions that the second reading will be carried by twenty. Clearly, therefore, the minds of some of the representatives are unfathomed by the outsiders. An adjourned debate, possibly extending through the coming week, will bring matters to a crisis, and lead up to the awful "Strangers must withdraw!"

The case of the Italian refugees has been taken up by the proper class, whose adhesion to the cause of these gentlemen is the more important inasmuch as it will make clear to the Continental mind that, while England, as represented by her best men, has no sympathy with revolutionary movements and the dagger school, her indignation against tyranny and cruelty is as real and warm as ever. The Earl of Shaftesbury heads the committee, and the list of directors and of subscribers already includes many of the noblest and most

distinguished names in politics, theology, literature, and law.

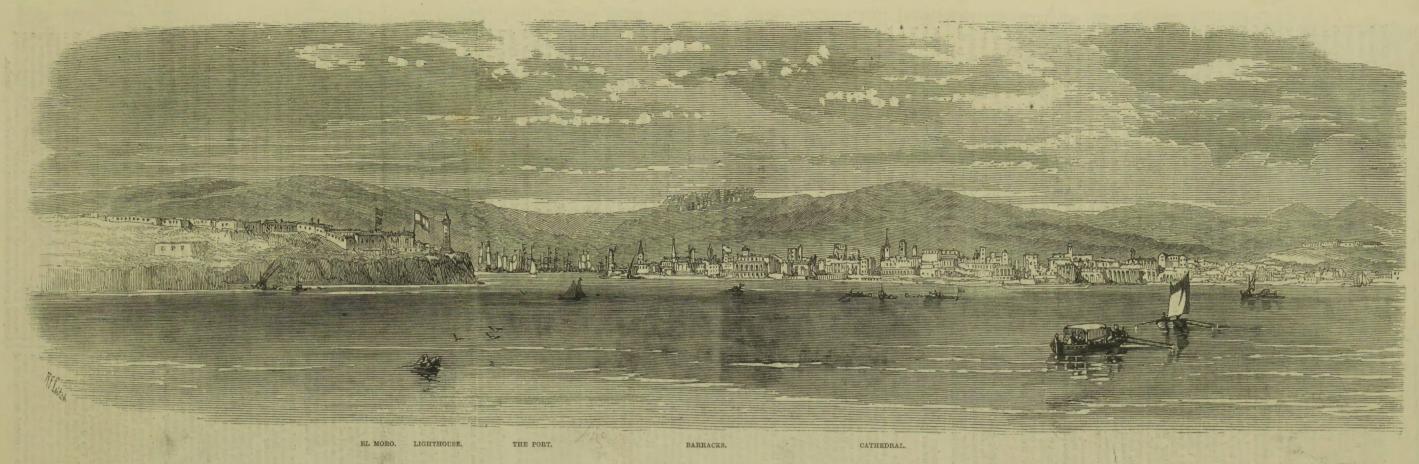
Justice seems again to have come to a halt in Ireland, one of the Phonix Club prosecutions at Tralee having been brought to a close from the inability of the Judge to get the jury to agree, so that the only persons at present likely to receive punishment are two witnesses, or rather non-witnesses, who, in accordance with a popular belief that to tell a truth which militates against those whom you favour is a social crime, refused to give the evidence they had promised, and are sent to gaol for six months. Unintentionally, these blockheads have probably better served the interests of order than they could have done by doing their duty; for the only object of the prosecutions was to show that the law is strong, and will not be trifled with, and six months of Tralee gaol will enable these recalcitrants to certify to their friends with authority that such is the

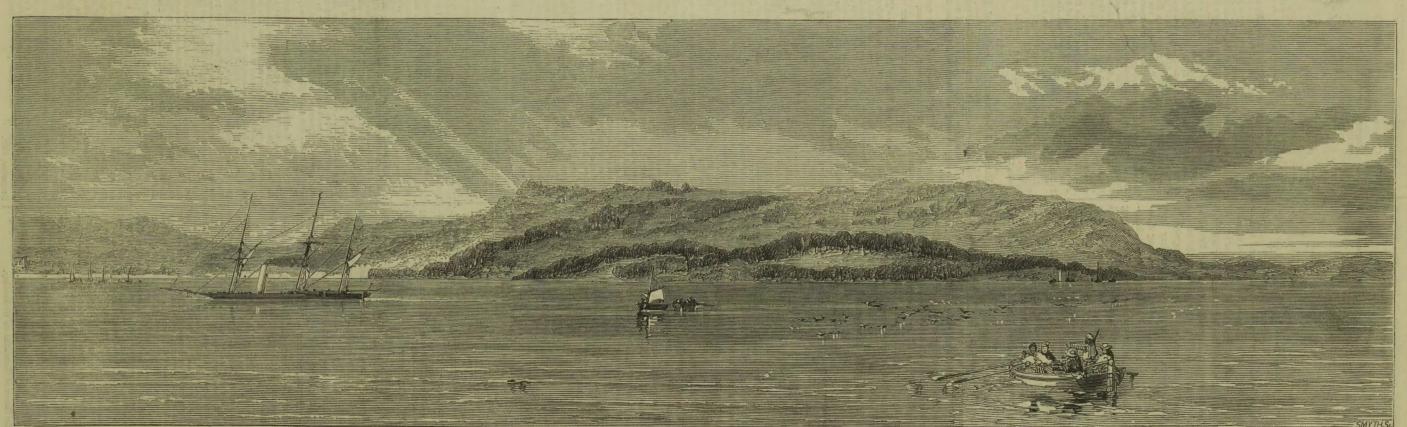
Some applause has been bestowed upon Sir Richard Bethell for his having rebuked Sir Knight Bruce for not waiting until counsel have finished their argument, but endeavouring to elicit the defendant's case at an early part of the hearing. Something has been said about "daring," to which Sir Richard would scornfully answer, with Rob Roy, "Much dare there was in it!" What has Sir Richard Bethell, at the head of his profession, and with an enormous income, to hope or fear from a Judge? We need not go into the question whether Sir K. Bruce's habit be precisely judicial or not. Were he presiding in presence of a jury such a course as he sometimes adopts would be indisputably wrong, but he may have enough confidence in his own intellect to feel that all he wants is the case, and as quickly as possible. But undeserved praise is no compliment, and Sir R. Bethell may bave done a very right thing, and yet not merited any particular plaudit. Had a young and struggling barrister made the fight in question there would have been true courage displayed, and as certainly his amiable brethren would have said that he had done it for the sake of bringing himself into notoriety.

Those who expected the usual amusement from the report of the meeting of the Literary Fund have been disappointed this year. The "reform party," who think that two hundred a year is an enormous sum to pay a gentleman for devoting his whole time to the fund, and for prosecuting, in the most delicate manner, the great number of inquiries necessary to prevent the funds from being improperly applied in relief, have suspended their attack. The hope lessness of breaking down the bulwarks of the fund by open onslaught has become obvious. But, from the mysterious announcement in the newspaper reports of the proceedings, it would appear as if sap-andmine were to be tried instead of storm, and we shall probably have to chronicle some adroit manœuvres. A person, "name unknown, has an offer to make, but upon "certain terms and stipulations." It would be an insult to the enterprise of the assaulting party did we imagine that such stipulations would not be marvellously like the terms granted to a garrison that has made a good fight-namely, surrender at discretion. Whether the powerful, influential, and discreet gentlemen who have hitherto held the place against all comers will be drawn into ambuscade remains to be seen, and will be seen in a few days

Steam-boat accidents in America are so common, and are so lightly treated, that probably our cousins may secretly think us guilty of a little sentimentalism in dwelling upon topics to which they give so much less importance. But suppose four hundred persons, men, women, and children, on board a Ramsgate boat; the captain takes to racing, and the boat blows up; two hundred persons are killed! This is the last narrative from New Orleans, mutato nomine, and it is surely worth record. We should hear of such a thing for some time after it had happened here.

DR. ELIZABETH BLACKWELL, who has been practising for the last DR. ELIZABETH BLACKWELL, who has been practising for the last even years in New York as a physician for women and children, has delivered, during the last two weeks, at the Marylebone Institute, a serier of lectures to Indies on topics connected with the subjects of medicine and hygiene in connection with special duties of women in the spheres of domestic and social life. The fair lecturer delivered her discourses with much ease of manner. One lady has offered to contribute the sum of £8000 towards the endowment of a female sanatory professorship and women's hospital, provided such an institution shall be established in London.



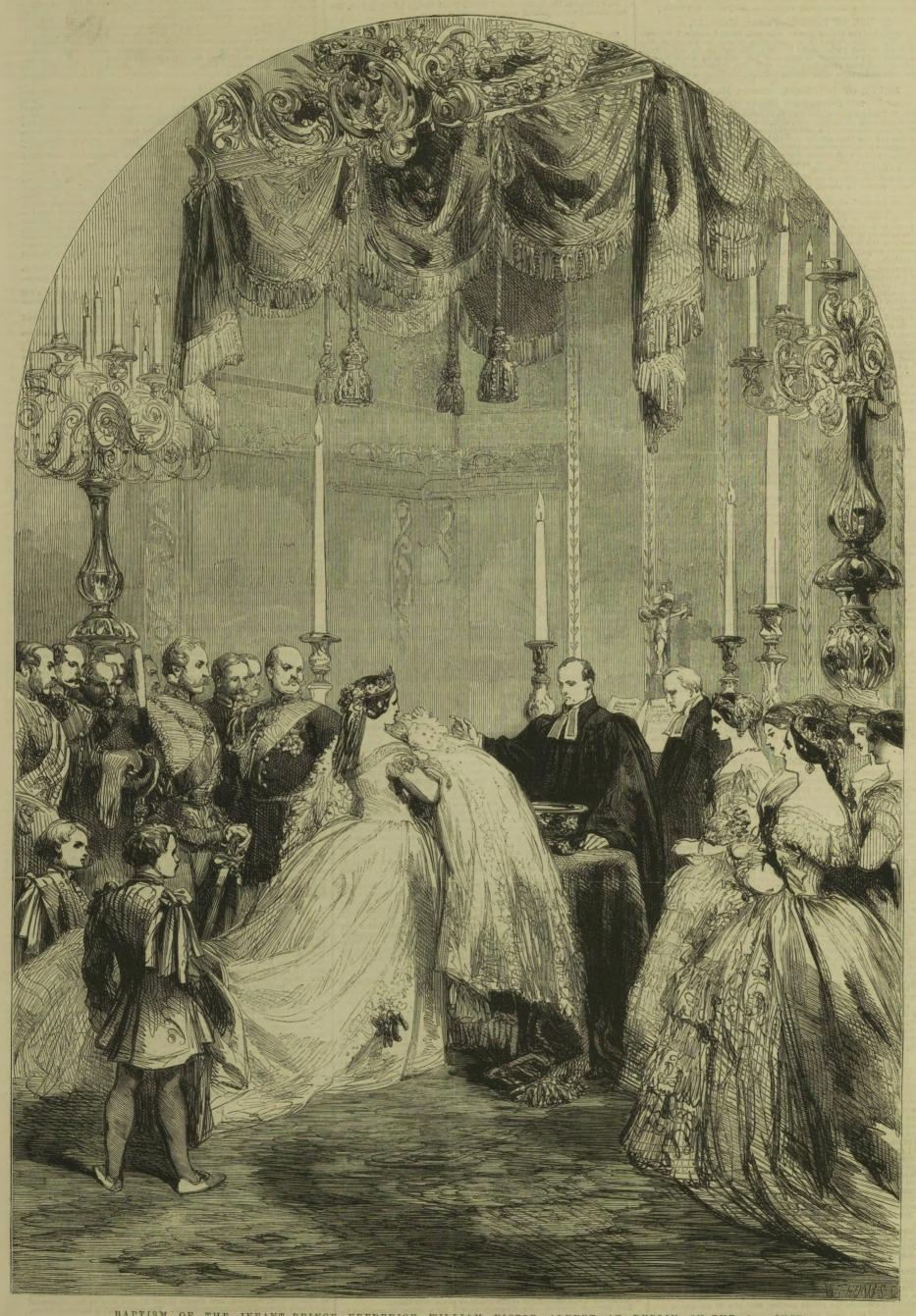


H.M.S. LAPWING.

TOBACCO PLANTATIONS.

COFFEE PLANTATIONS.

SUGAR PLANTATIONS.



BAPTISM OF THE INFANT PRINCE FREDERICK WILLIAM VICTOR ALBERT AT BERLIN ON THE 5TH INST.

SEE PAGE 284.

IMPERIAL PARLIAMENT.

[The following abstract of the Parliamentary intelligence for Friday, March 11, appeared in the Saturday's edition of this journal last week.]

HOUSE OF LORDS .- FRIDAY, MARCH 11.

At the request of the Earl of Derby, who said he had received a letter from Sir H. Storks stating that discussion would be likely at the present time to act prejudicially to the public service in the Ionian Islands, Earl Grey consented to withdraw the motion of which he had given notice; and, after receiving the report on the Dobors and Creditors Bill, and transacting some other routine business, the House a journed.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.—FRIDAY, MARCH 11.

THE GOVERNMENT REFORM BILL.

Lord A. V. Tempest gave notice that, in the event of the Reform Bill getting into Committee, he should move clauses for conforring the franchise upon all persons who during a period of four years invested £5 a year, or in the whole not less than £20, in any savings or other authorised bank; upon all persons who had served in her Majesty's Army and Navy, subject to residence; and upon all persons who could pass an educational examination similar to that which now existed with regard to messengers in the customs and other public officers.

Mr. H. Berkeller gave notice that in the event of Lord J. Russell's resolution being carried he should himself move a resolution in favour of the kallot.

Mr. White inquired relative the

Allot.

Mr. White inquired whether the new clauses which the Chancellor of the Exchequer had intimated his intention to introduce into the bill would preserve the rights of the dockyard labourers, whom the bill, as it now stood, proposed to disfranchise?

The CHANCELLOR of the Exchequer said the Government did not propose to disfranchise the dockyard labourers, but only to disqualify them, as other persons employed by the Government were disqualified under the present system.

Church rates—Mr. Schreiber and the control of the

Present system.

Cherch rates.—Mr. Schneider asked the Chancellor of the Exchequer whether a morning sitting could not be fixed for taking the second reading of Sir J. Trelawny's Church-rate Bill, in order to prevent the necessity of members coming down to the House night after night to vote upon it, while it never came on.—The Chancellon of the Exchequer said he thought such a ritting very desirable, and that with the consent of Sir J. Trelawny he would fix Tuesday next.—Sir J. Trelawny assented, and the bill was fixed for its second reading accordingly.

Prectors' Compensations.—In reply to Mr. Hadfield, the Chancellor of the Exchequer said the amount of compensation to be paid to proctors and other officers of the late Ecclesiastical Courts under the Frobate Act had been ascertained by the commission, and would not exceed £130,000 a year, instead of being £250,000, as at first estimated.

Smallfox.—In reply to Mr. Monsell, Mr. Addender said the attention

SMALHOX.—In reply to Mr. Monsell, Mr. Adderney said the attention of the Government had been directed to the great increase which had recently taken place in the number of cases of smallpox in this country, and that instructions had consequently been issued to boards of guardians to take steps for the more effectual performance of vaccination.

THE NAVY.

THE NAVY.

On the motion for going into Committee of Supply,
Lord C. Pacet, as an amendment, moved this resolution:—"That in conformity with the practice of the public departments of laying before the House detailed estimates for works costing above £1000, it is desirable that a statement showing the proposed expenditure in the construction and conversion of her Majesty's ships be annually laid before this House with the Navy Estimates"—the object of the motion being to check extravagant and reckless expenditure.

Sir J. Pakinoton, in reply, said that during the winter the Government had appointed a confidential committee of four well qualified gentlemen to inquire into the causes of the great increase which had recently taken place in the Navy Estimates. The financial portions of the report of that committee he should lay on the table in a few days, and the result would, he heped, he to convince the House of the real desire of the Government to economies the public expenditure as much as possible, and he hoped the noble Lord would not press his motion.

Sir C. Napier said it would be impossible for any great economy to prevail at the Admiralty so long as the heads of the department were removed with every change of Ministry.

After a discussion, in which Mr. B. Osborne, Mr. Bentinck, Sir F. Baring, and other members took part, and in the course of which it jwas strongly recommended that the subject should be referred to a Select Committee, the House divided:—For the motion, 117; for the resolution, 97: majority for going into tommittee, 20.

The House then went into Committee pro forma, and adjourned.

going into committee, 20.

The House then went into Committee pro formá, and adjourned.

HOUSE OF LORDS .- MONDAY.

Lord Stanley of Aldreley moved for copies of all contracts that had been entered into by the Government with any company or individual for the construction or maintenance of electric telegraphs.—After some explanatory remarks from the Earl of Donoughbore the returns were ordered.

The Ecclesiastical Courts and Registrics (Ireland) Bill was read a third time and passed.

The Ecclesiastical Courts and Registries (Ireland) Bill was read a third time and passed.

THE NEW CHANCERY COURTS.—The LORD CHANCELLOR brought in a bill empowering the Court of Chancery to pay £4000 per annum out of the suitors' fee fund, by way of rental, to the Society of Lincoln's-inn, the latter having agreed, upon such payment, to creet a building to be appropriated for the sittings of the Equity Courts in the neighbourhood of Chancery-lane. The bill was read a first time.

HOUSE OF COMMONS .- MONDAY.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.—Monday.

Naval Expenditure.—Sir J. Parincton, referring to the statements respecting naval expenditure brought forward by Lord Clarence Paget on Friday night, announced that, in justification of the department, he had thought it necessary to give instructions for the preparation of a return showing with all possible minuteness of detail the manner in which the money voted on account of the Navy had been expended during the last eleven years.

Metropolitan Drainage.—Replying to Mr. Williams, Mr. Tite gave some explanations respecting the course which the Metropolitan Board of Works had adopted for the construction of a system of main drainage in the metropolis. The works had already been commenced, and it was hoped that they would be brought to completion within a period of four years. The mency required for the work, amounting to three million sterling, was to be advanced by the Bank of England at 33 per cent, and it was calculated that a rate of 3d, in the pound would suffice to repay principal and interest in thirty years.

Title to Landed Estates Bill, a prolonged discussion arose, initiated by Mr. Malins, respecting the working machinery and legal effect of the new court which it was proposed to establish, and involving also the principles wherein the privilege of a Parliamentary title was to be granted to owners of land. The point chiefly controverted related to the question whether sufficient precautions were taken to secure the rights of possible or future claimants, and avoid the risk of committing injustice by converting a bad title into a good one, and so depriving individuals of their equitable rights. The arguments on this question, which assumed on exclusively technical character, were pursued at much length by Mr. Bowyer, Mr. Headlam, Mr. Hadfield, Mr. Walpole, Mr. Deasy, Lord J. Russell, Sir E. Perry, and many other members. The Solicitor-General explained and defended the measure, to which all opposition was ultimately withdrawn, and several clauses passed by the Committee.

Th

SUPPLY. - NAVAL ESTIMATES.

On the motion for going into Committee of Supply on the Naval Estimates, Mr. W. WILLIAMS moved as an amendment that these estimates should be referred to a Select Committee. Since the close of the French war two hundred and eighty-one millions had been granted for the service of the hundred and eighty-one millions had been granted for the service of the Navy, besides many millions of supplemental votes. This enormous expenditure was, he contended, very inadequately represented by the fleet which had been maintained during the period, or by the strength and general condition of the naval forces now at the disposal of the country. Much more strict investigation than was now instituted, or possible, into the mode in which the money had been spent, was, he thought, essentially necessary; and a Committee of five members, impartially selected by the Speaker, appeared to him the best machinery for that purpose.

The amendment was seconded by Sir H. Verney.

Sir H. Willoughby gave some further illustrations showing the necessity of a strictor watch over the public expenditure.

Mr. Lindbay thought that the effect of the motion would merely be to transfer all responsibility for the naval expenditure from the Government to a Committee.

onel SYRES supported the amendment; which was opposed by Admiral

WALCOTT.
Sir F. BARING was anxious to secure an inquiry into the Naval Estimates, but objected to the proposal for transferring the discussion on that subject from the House to a Sciect Committee.

After some remarks from Mr. Bentinek, Lord H. Vane, and Lord C.

After some remarks from Mr. Bentines, Level 1.

Paget,
Sir J. Pakington opposed the amendment, controverting some of the statements on which it was founded. The Board of Admiralty had themselves instituted a searching inquiry into the expenditure of money in the dockyards, and the results would, he believed, lead to various recommendations calculated to promote the public service, and also to exonerate the Surveyor of the Navy and other dockyard authorities from the charge of maladministration.

Mr. B. Genonne referred to the allegations brought forward in a recent

managements and a second second forward in a recent charging waste and extravagance against former Boards of

Admiralty. In justice to the inculpated functionaries he insisted that those accusations, whose truth he totally denied, should be thoroughly

binest accusations, whose tenth he totally actually strained investigated.

Sir C. Napier, Mr. Jackson, and Sir C. Wood having briefly spoken, the amendment was negatived without a division.

MASSACRE OF THE 26TH NATIVE INFANTRY.

MASSACRE OF THE 26TH NATIVE INFANTRY.

Mr. C. GILFIN called attention to the destruction of the 26th Native Infantry at Ujnalla on the 1st of August, 1857, as detailed in a work entitled "The Crisis in the Punjaub," by Frederick Cooper, Esq., Deputy-Cemmissioner of Umritzir. The hon. member recapitulated the incidents of the transaction, and denounced the conduct of Mr. Cooper, under whose orders the 26th Regiment, numbering 500 sepoys, had, he insisted, been cruelly massacred without trial or necessity.

General Transeson expressed indignant reprobation of the atrocity in question, and alluded to some other occurrences in which he said British officers had played the disgraceful part of executioners.

Lord Stransey admitted that the event was a painful one, and Mr. Cooper's conduct highly censurable, the affair being rendered worse by the flippant style in which he had himself recounted it. Some features in the transaction, however, which the noble Lord detailed, mitigated the culpability of the British functionary. Dolhi was not then taken, great alarm and peril prevailed, the sepoys of the regiment had murdored two of thir officers, and if they had escaped would beyond doubt have joined the ranks of the insurgents. The superior authorities in India—Lord Canning, Sir John Lawrence, and Mr. Montgomery—had at the time approved of Mr. Cooper's act as having been justified by necessity. At this distance of time and place it was difficult to judge fairly the conduct of men engaged in a desperate struggle, and he suggested that the most appropriate sentence the House could pronounce on the transaction would be to pass it over in silence.

The suggestion was adopted, and the subject allowed to drop.

NAVAL ESTIMATES.

The Heuse then went into Committee of Supply, and passed severa votes belonging to the Naval Estimates amidst a miscellaneous discussion which chiefly occupied the remainder of the sitting.

HOUSE OF LORDS .- TUESDAY.

THE STADE DUES.—Replying to a question from the Earl of Clarendon-the Earl of Malmesbury-stated that negotiations were still in progress with Hanover for the abolition of the Stade dues. Some bills were forwarded respectively through a stage of progress.

HOUSE OF COMMONS .- TUESDAY.

CHURCH-RATES.

Sir J. Trelawny having moved the second reading of the Church-rate Abolition Bill, Mr. D. Griffith moved, by way of amendment, the following resolution:—"That any amendment of the law relating to church-rate which should exempt persons contributing to the support of some other place of worship than the parish church from the payment of the rate, at the same time that the existing machinery for the support of the fabric of the Church of England should be continued in operation upon the members of her own communion, is worthy of the consideration of this House." The hon. member proceeded to argue in favour of some compromise on the church-rate question, objecting to the measure before the House as precluding all discussion by a naked proposition for the extinction of the State Church.

cluding all discussion by a naked proposition for the extinction of the Search Church.

The Home Secretary hoped that this amendment would not be pressed, but that an opportunity might be afforded for a direct vote on the bill brought forward by Sir J. Trelawny.

Mr. Stuart having briefly spoken to a similar effect, the amendment was

Mr. Stuart naving briefly spoken to a similar enect, the amendment was withdrawn.

Mr. B. Hore then moved that the bill should be read a second time that day six months. He recapitulated many of the arguments so often urged against similar propositions in previous debates, stigmatising the measure as being intended to rob and destroy the Established Church.

The amendment was seconded by Mr. Deedes.

Mr. B. Osborne supported the bill, contending that the time for compromise was past. The question had been under discussion for twenty years, and many adjustments proposed, but none had proved acceptable, and no course was left for closing the controversy but an absolute abolition of the disputed impost.

Mr. S. Wornley declared that after much consideration he had arrived at a similar conclusion. The church-rate might, or might not, be unjust to Dissenters, but was certainly injurious to the Church. He wished only to stipulate for the addition of a clause making some provision for the maintenance of the fabric of the parish church in places where no local funds were obtainable.

tchance of the fabric of the parish church in places where no local funds were obtainable.

Mr. S. Herrert objected to the bill on the ground that it would perpetrate an injustice upon the Church by abolishing the rate without providing any substitute.

Mr. Packe also opposed the bill.

Mr. Greenwood acknowledged himself a convert to the principle of abolition. With the sincerest desire to promote the true interests of the Established Church, he felt it impossible longer to uphold the existing system of church rates.

Lord J. Manners protested against a measure which was in effect an act of spoliation upon the ancient inheritance of the Church.

Sir J. Trelawny briefly replied, and the House divided—For the second reading, 212; against, 168. The bill was then read a second time.

At four o'clock the sitting was suspended; and when the Speaker again took the chair at six the House was counted out.

HOUSE OF COMMONS .- WEDNESDAY.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.—Wednesday.

Bankruptcy and Insolvency Bill.—The motion for the second reading of this bill was supported by Mr. Baines, who described the enormity of the costs and complication of the existing law on the subject More than half the costs of insolvent estates was computed to be absorbed in the expenses of the present Court. Much of this it was anticipated would be saved by the bill before the House, which would, moreover, consolidate the provisions now scattered over no fewer than twenty-eight separate Acts of Parliament.—The Attorney-General and the principle of the measure. He suggested that after its second reading further progress be postponed until the bill introduced by the Lord Chancellor came down to the Commons, when both propositions could be examined together.—Further remarks, generally in approval of the bill, were offered by Mr. Vance, Mr. J. D. Fitzgerald, Mr. Crawford, Mr. Cowan, and other members.—Lord J. Russell, who had charge of the measure, having briefly replied, the bill was read a second time.

Recistration of County-Voters (Scotland) Bill.—Sir C. Colebrooke moved the second reading of this bill.—The Lord Advocate consented to the motion, but observed that, if the Reform Bill passed its second reading next week, the Government intended to bring forward a Reform Bill for Scotland before Easter. The bill was a read second time.

Lunate Poon (Ireland) Bill.—On the motion for going into Committee on this bill, some discussion arose, first on an amendment moved by Colonel Greville, deferring the Committee for six months, which was withdrawn; and subsequently upon a motion by Mr. J. D. Fitzgerald for referring the bill to a Select Committee, which was greed to, and the bill referred accordingly.

The Cereration Grounds Bill, the Mutiny and Marine Mutiny Bills, and some other measures, were read a third time and passed.

HOUSE OF LORDS .- THURSDAY.

Debtor and Creditor Bill.—On the motion that this bill be read a third time, Lord Cranworth censured the provisions of the bill relating to official assignees, and moved the omission of clauses 95 to 98.—The Lord Chancellor defended the clauses at some length, and several other noble and learned Lords speke on the motion.—On a division the clauses were retained by a majority of 38 to 25, and the bill was then read a third time and passed.

MONTENEORO.—In reply to Lord Clarendon, the Earl of Malmesburk said the five Powers had agreed to send a joint commission to inquire into and define the boundaries between Montenegro and the Bosnian provinces of Turkey, with a view to prevent future disputes.

HOUSE OF COMMONS .- THURSDAY.

THE IONIAN ISLANDS—In reply to Mr. Labouchere, Sir E. B. LYTTON said it was not the intention of Government to present the report of Mr. Gladstone on the state of the Ionian Islands to Parliament, as the production of that report might be productive of great inconvenience to the public service, and greatly embarrass Sir H. Storks in his administration of the government of those islands; and that he had been informed by telegraph that Sir H. Storks had prorqued the Ionian Assembly for six months.

THE REFORM BILL—In reply to Mr. A. Steuart, the CHANGELLOR of the EXCHECURE said he should shortly lay on the table returns of the number of depositors in savings banks to the amounts of £60, £40, and £30 respectively; and in reply to Mr. Riddey he said that the additional clause of which he had given notice would have for its object to preserve the rights of all existing freeholders, with the addition of an option to freeholders whose qualifications are in boroughs to vote either for the county or the borough.

whose qualifications are in boroughs to vote either for the county or the borough.

The Pacification of Oude.—Lord J. Russell gave notice that he should next day ask Lord Stanley whether he intended to move a vote of thanks to the Governor-General of India, Lord Clyde, and the officers and army engaged in the pacification of Oude (Cheers).

Commissioner Yefl.—In reply to Mr. Crawford, Mr. S. Fitzgerald said Commissioner Yefl was still in custody at Calcutta, but that he would be liberated upon the ratification of the treaty of peace with China.

The British Museum.—Mr. Gregory moved for a Select Committee to inquire into the reorganisation of the British Museum, complaining that at present many advantages were lost for want of proper arrangement.—Lord Elcho thought the inquiry would be more advantageously conducted by the trustees themselves.—M. Slaney and Sir J. Sheller advocated

changes for making the advantages of the museum more easily accessible to the working classes.—Mr. M. Milinis cordially supported the motion, and recommended an increase to the salaries of the officers of the museum.—The Changellor of the Exchagues said he could hold out no hope of dealing with the general question this Session, but that, at the same time, he thought some good might result from the appointment of a Committee.—Lord J. Russell recommended that a new site should be purchased for the Natural History department.—Sir G. C. Lewis objected to the wording of the motion, as being too general; and suggested the propriety of more clearly defining the object of the inquiry.—Mr. S. Estocustr joined in this recommendation.—After some remarks from Mr. Ayrton, Mr. Gregory withdrow his motion, in order that he might bring it up on a future day in an amended form.

QUARTERMASTERS.—Sir A. Elton moved that an humble a threst be presented to her Majesty, praying that she will be graciously pleased to give directions that the benefits conferred by the Royal warrant of the 17th of December, 1855, upon regimental Quartermasters retiring subsequent to the date of the declaration of the war with Russia may be extended to those regimental Quartermasters who completed the period of service specified in the warrant, but had retired previous to that date.—The motion was supported by Colonel Knox, General Codrington, and Sir W. F. Williams, opposed by General Peel and Lord Palmerston, and then withdrawn.

PRIVILEGES OF THE GUARDS.—Sir J. Trelawny moved for a Select Committee to inquire into the nature and extent of certain privileges enjoyed by her Majesty's household infantry, and mentioned in the report of a commission appointed on the 12th day of April, 1853, as "the Privileges of the Guards;" also, to inquire whether such privileges have a tendency to produce dissatisfaction or diminish the efficiency of the Army.—General Pest. opposed the motion upon the ground that sufficient inquiry had already been made by previous co

OBITUARY OF EMINENT PERSONS.

LORD MURRAY.

LORD MURRAY.

SIR JOHN ARCHIBALD MURRAY, LORD MURRAY, one of the Lords Ordinary of the Court of Session in Scotland, who died at his house in Great Stuartstreet, Edinburgh, on the 1st inst., was the second son of Alexander Murray, of Henderland, Lord of Sessions and Justiciary, by his wife, the daughter of Sir Alexander Lindsay, Bart., of Evelick, Perthshire, and the niece of the celebrated Lord Chief Justice, William, first Earl of Mansfield. He was born in Midlothian in 1779, and was called to the Scottish Bar in 1799, where he obtained a high and leading position. He became Lord Advocate for the first time in 1834, holding the office until the November of that year; and for the second time in April, 1835; and in 1839 he was knighted, and was raised to the Scottish judicial bench, when he assumed the title of Lord Murray. He had represented the Leith district of burghs in Parliament from 1832 to 1838. His Lordship married, in 1826, Mary, eldest daughter of the late William Rigby, Esq., of Oldfield Hall, Cheshire. Lord Murray was much and generally beloved and esteemed as a munificent public benefactor, as the leading supporter of many schemes of usefulness, and as the patron of numerous charities. He was also one of the last of that famous learned and gifted band which throughout the first thirty and more years of this century reflected brighter lustre on Edinburgh than did even the great intellectual lights of an older day, and which included the names of Jeffrey, Playfair, Sydney Smith, Francis Horner, Thomas Brown, Henry Cockburn, and, greatest of all, the still surviving Henry Brougham.

SIR JOHN NUGENT, BART.



SIR JOHN NUGENT, third Baronet, of Ballinlough Castle, in the county of Westmeath, a Count of the Holy Roman Empire, who died, on the 16th ult., at his seat, Ballinlough Castle, Castletown Delvin, in Westmeath, was the second son of Sir Hugh O'Reilly (afterwards Nugent), the first Baronet, by his wife, Catherine Marianne, only daughter and heir of Charles Mathew, Esq., and first cousin of Francis, first Earl of Llandaff. He was born in April, 1800, and was educated at Trinity College, Dublin. He married, on the 18th of October, 1842, Lettita Maria, eldest daughter of Charles Whyte Roche, Esq., of Ballygran, in the county of Limerick, of the noble house of Fermoy, and had issue five sons and three daughters, all of whom survive him. He succeeded to the title on the death, without issue, of his eldest brother, Sir James Nugent, the second Baronet, the 26th of April, 1848. Sir John Nugent was Chamberlain to the Emperor of Austria, and was an officer of distinction in the Austrian Army, where the name of Nugent has been mainly conspicuous, though of no little nots in other Continental services and in the British Army and Navy. One of our latest Field Marshals was a Nugent; and Austria can now boast of another, the venerable Field Marshal Lavall, Prince Nugent, K.C.B., one of the greatest hiving soldiers in Europe. Sir John Nugent's family is of the Milesian princely house of Breffney, and is linked maternally with that of the Marquis of Westmeath. Sir John's uncles obtained, under the Great Seal, leave of the British Crown to enter the military service of Austria; and his aunt, Margaret, wife of Richard Talbot, of Malahide, was created, on the 20th of May, 1831, Baroness Talbot de Malahide, and was the grandmother of the present Lord Talbot de Malahide, so well and so popularly known for his connection with agriculture and science. Sir John Nugent is succeeded by his eldest son, now Sir Hugh Nugent, the fourth Baronet, who is a youth thirteen years of age.

ABEL SMITH, ESQ.

ABEL SMITH, ESQ.

ABEL SMITH, ESQ., of Woodhall Park, Herts, was the grandson of Abel Smith, Esq., of Nottingham, M.P. (from whom also derive the Bromleys, Baronets, the Lords Carrington, and the Smiths of Selsdon and Dale Park), and was the eldest son of the late Samuel Smith, Esq., brother of the late Lord Carrington. He was born on the 17th of July, 1788. He married first, in 1822, the Lady Marianne Molville, by whom, who died in the following year, he had no issue; and, secondly, on the 12th of July, 1826, Frances Anne, youngest daughter of the late General Sir Harry Calvert, Bark, G.C.B., and by her (who died on the 29th of March, 1846) he has had issue four sons and six daughters. Mr. Abel Smith, who was the senior partner of the cminent banking firm of Smith, Payne, and Co., represented Midhurst and Wendover in four successive Parliaments until 1835, when he was returned for the county of Herts, and was its M.P. until 1847. He was in politics a stanch Conservative, and in private life a thorough English country gentleman, hospitable, liberal, and charitable. To his poorer tenantry he was particularly considerate and kind, having, for the increase of their comfort, erected a number of small cottages on his estate. He was deservedly much and generally beloved. Mr. Smith died at his seat, Woodhall Park, near Ware, on the 22rd ult. His eldest son and successor is Abel Smith, Esq., now of Woodhall Park, late M.P. for Herts, who married, in 1853, the Lady Susan Emma Pelham, second daughter of the present Earl of Chichester.

T. K. HERVEY, ESQ.

This gentleman, who died of bronchitis on the 17th ult., was for many years distinguished in the literary world for his writings in prose and verse. Amongst his works were "Australia and other Poems," "Illustrations of Modern Sculpture," and "The Poetical Sketch Book." He also, in its best days, ably edited the Athenaum. Mr. Hervey married, on the 17th of October, 1843, Eleonora Louisa, only daughter of the late George Conway Courtenay Montagu, Esq., of Lackham, Wilts, the representative of a branch of the noble house of Montagu, Dukes of Manchester. This lady, both as Miss Montagu and as Mrs. Hervey, has attained high repute as one of the most graceful poetesses of the present time. She is the author of "Edith of Greystock," and numerous other poems, many of which have graced the columns of this journal, as well as some prose productions, all of considerable merit and popularity. By this lady Mr. Hervey leaves issue an only son. issue an only son

Intelligence has been received of the sudden death at Venice of the Duchess Louisa of Mecklenburg-Schwerin, married to the Prince of Windischgratz, and niece of the King of Prussia.

The Earl of Carlisle laid the foundation-stone of a very large church, to be built in the Early English style, at Welburn, near Malton, on Monday. The edifice is intended to afford accommodation to the parishes of Hinderskelf, Welburn, and Castle Howard; and also to the inmates of the Castle Howard Reformatory School. The noble Earl is the chief donor.

The preacher at the special service of St. Paul's on Sunday next (to-morrow) will be the Very Rev. Henry Alford, B.D., Dean of Canterbury; and at Westminster Abbey the Rev. Hugh Stowell, M.A., Honorary Canon of Chester Cathedral and Rector of Christ Church, Salford.

TOWN AND TABLE TALK ON LITERATURE, ART, &c. What is doing in literature? My Lord Macaulay is not idle; my Lord Stanhope is not indolent; and Mr. Dickens is to start a new periodical

Household Words is to die! so we are told on one side, while on the other side we are assured Household Words is not to die. That Mr. Dickens is to drop Household Words there cannot be a doubt. But will Household Words drop? Messrs. Bradbury and Evans say not.

As we write, a pleasant rumour reaches us. What Richard Ford of Spain and England did not, unhappily, live to accomplish his friend Mr. Stirling of Keir will carry out. Mr. Ford had made large and, of course, very accurate collections for that romance of Eng. land and Spain, the bridal visit to Spain of Babic Charles and Steenia -of the future martyr, and the murdered Duke. There is no episode in English history more romantic than that journey to Madrid. Has Mr. Stirling got the papers of the late Lord Strangford—the Endymion Porter papers? We can give, it so happens, a little assistance to Mr. Stirling. In the Manchester Exhibition—borrowed from Lord Denbigh-was a portrait of the Infanta of Spain, the hero ine of the adventure. No one knew by whom the picture was painted. Her Majesty asked much about it, so did Prince Frederick William of Prussia and his future wife. We have discovered a fact about it. We have got the painter's name. In an account before us - a very accountant-like document in the handwriting of the reign of our English Solomon-this may be read :-

To George Cuddington, picture drawer, uppon the Councill's Warrant, dated primo Julij, 1623, for drawinge the picture of the Infanta of Spayue, which was deliuered into his Majestye's Bedchamber. The name of Cuddington was unknown to Vertue and Walpole, and, until this moment, unknown, we suspect, to Eastlake and to

To fix unmistakably the land and whereabouts of a person who cannot die is doing a very great deal. Only last week we mentioned the discovery of a new fact about the father of English poetry. This week we have to record the discovery of a fact which gives most unmistakably an acreage of home to the great name of Milton. The poet of "Paradise," it is now seen through the books of the Scriveners' Company (thanks to Mr. Hyde Clark), had a footing in that part of Oxford soil called Stanton St. John. Stanton Harcourt has been made poetic ground by Pope, Stanton St. John is now made immortal by Milton. Professor Masson, whose able first volume about Milton we thus acknowledge, knows the land well.

Some readers of this column will not be displeased to hear that Mr. Peter Cunningham is about to publish a little volume called "Vandyke in England." This little volume will contain not only all that is known in print about the great Lord Clarendon of portrait-painters, but much that is new and not unimportant about art in its palmy days, when Rubens received richly-set rubies from King Charles I., and Vandyke a collar and a medal of gold from the same art-loving Monarch.

Mr. John Bruce has just given us a second volume of his "Calendar of State Papers relating to the Reign of Charles I." And most admirably done is this second volume of the best-read man in the reign of Charles I. (Carlyle and Forster not excepted) now among us-

Here is an extract, taken almost at random:—
Little Geffrey, the Queen's dwarf, fell last day out of the window at Denmark House. The Queen took it so heavily that she attired not herself that day.

The day when Jeffrey Hudson fell out of the window was the 17th of June, 1627. What a picture! Henrietta Maria—the lovely Henrietta Maria—in tears for her dwarf: the dwarf to be covered by a piecrust and served up at Denmark House on the very same day.

Bishop Blomfield is to have a monument in St. Paul's-and very properly. But what shape is this monument to take? A statue? A sarcophagus he cannot have: he is buried with other Bishops at Fulham. What does Mr. Penrose suggest-what will Dean Milman sanction? Money is not wanting.

FINE ARTS.

ARCHITECTURAL EXHIBITION.

ARCHITECTURAL EXHIBITION.

The ninth architectural exhibition was opened on Wednesday last at the new rooms of the Architectural Association, in Conduit-street. These apartments, which are on the ground floor, are sufficiently spacious and well lighted, and the principal gallery is somewhat elegant in design. The major portion of the works exhibited, as on former occasions, are with a tendency decidedly practical—plans and elevations of churches, public buildings, and private mansions in course of crection or offered for adoption, and a variety of building contrivances, building materials, furniture, and decorative adjuncts. Amongst the most important designs for public works are those of Mr. Owen Jones for the proposed People's Palace at Muswell-hill, and that of Mr. Pennethorne for the Government offices at Westminster. Mr. H. W. Brewer exhibits an elaborate but strangely-scattered design for a "Palace of Art" as described by Tennyson. Mr. D. Bruton's altered plan of the United Service Club, as recently carried out, we merely mention to protest against it, both as a plan and for many of the "ornamental" details. Mr. Goodchild's drawings of the interior of St. Paul's, according to Wren's original design (the model of which is in the Architectural Muscum at South Kensington), will be examined with interest by lovers of the art. We may point attention also, as samples of the taste of the age, to some designs sent in in competition for the Ellesmere Memorial, the Hanley Cemetery, the Chelsea Vestry Hall, Trinity College, Edinburgh, &c. We should add that the season of the society was inaugurated on Tuesday with a conversazione; and that a series of lectures is announced by S. Smirke, Esq., A.R.A.; G. E. Street, Esq.; F. P. Cockerell, Esq., and others.

On page 276 we have engraved a Front View of the premises of the Architectural Union, in Conduit-street; and at page 284 will be found a description of the building.

PHOTOGRAPHIC MINUTIA.—The subtle resources of photo-PHOTOGRAPHIC MINUTIE.—The subtle resources of photography, its power of minute compression and expression, are marvellously illustrated in some microscopic specimens recently produced by Mr. Amadio, which have been submitted to our notice. These specimens, which are upon glass, are of the dimensions of the two hundredth part of an inch and less, and, of course, are utterly invisible to the naked eye, and are only made appreciable through the agency of one of the compound microscopes manufactured by the same gentleman. A view of the River Thames, with the Houses of Parliament, looks on glass something like a small fleat; submitted to the microscope, every detail of architecture and all the breadth of water surface, under a fine acrial medium, are produced to the eye as if by magic. Some portraits of very considerably smaller dimensions come out most satisfactorily in feature and expression. These little photographic toys, besides being curious, may have a special use to recommend them. She who "never told her love" may now were the miniature presentment of the object of her affections in a ring or brooch tunsuspected by the most flinty-hearted parent or the most lynx-eyed duenna; and a still more important application, perhaps, might be te secrete despatches in case of war. We throw out these suggestions for the behoof of those whom they may concern, recommending Mr. Amadio's miniature photographs to the notice of all who take an interest in the art.

A very able lecture on the "Microscope and its Revelations" is reported as having been given at Brompton, last week, by a sergeant of Marines named Iancy. There was a large attendance from the garrison, and the lecturer spoke for nearly two hours. Captain Schaw, R.A., at the close of the lecture, made some complimentary remarks, and expressed his great gratification at the growing taste among the non-commissioned officers and men for intellectual and scientific pursuits.

MUSIC.

The lessee of Drury Lane has put forth the general announcement or prospectus of his projected ROYAL ITALIAN OPERA. His season is to commence on the 25th of April. His répertoire, as appears from the list of pieces, will include all the operas of any note that have been produced for some years back at Her Majesty's Theatre and Covent Garden. And, in addition, he premises Verdi's "Macbeth," Mercadante's "Il Giuramento," Flotow's "Martha," Mozart's "Nozze di Figaro," Verdi's "Vêpres Siciliennes," and (should time permit) Petrella's "Ione," an opera which has lately appeared in Italy with success. In the list of his company the following are among the most distinguished names:—Mesdames Weisser, Sarolta, Elvira Brambilla, and Titiens; and engagements are said to be pending with Madame Borghi-Mamo, Signor Giuglini, and Signor Ludovico Graziani, the celebrated tenor. Mr. Benedict is to be the musical director and conductor of the orchestra. conductor of the orchestra.

The approaching HANDEL COMMEMORATION FESTIVAL at the Crystal Palace is now occupying much of the attention of the musical public. It is to be under the management of the Sacred Harmonic Society, by whom the preliminary festival of 1857 was carried into effect with such memorable success. Since then the committee of that society have been assiduously occupied in preparing for the creat centenary colchration in June post; and they have now

Harmonic Society, by whom the proliminary festival of 1857 was carried into effect with such memorable success. Since then the committee of that society have been assiduously occupied in preparing for the great centenary colebration in June next; and they have now published a programme of their arrangements.

The festival will be held on the 20th, 22nd, and 24th of June. On the first day "The Messiah" will be performed. On the second there will be the "Dettingen Te Deum," with selections from "Saul." "Samson," "Belshazzar," "Judas Maccabeus," and other works. And "Israel in Egypt," on the third day, will conclude the festival. Perhaps the choice of the second day's performances, especially the "Dettingen Te Deum," may be liable to criticism; but the subject has, doubtless, been carefully considered, and the committee have prohably good grounds for selecting a piece which we cannot help thinking by no means appropriate.

The committee appear to have profited by their experience in 1857. At that time it was generally remarked that the mass of performers failed to produce the overpowering grandeur of sound that had been anticipated, and also that the music, especially the vocal soles, was often very indistinctly heard. To remedy the first fault the orchestra is to be extended at the sides and front, so as to afford room for nearly four thousand performers; to obtain greater concontration and distinctness of sound there will be a solid boarded inclosure running round the entire back of the orchestra and organ, together with a roof joining the inclosure, and extending forward beyond the line of the conductor's seat. These and other accustical contrivances, said to be in preparation, will, we trust, produce satisfactory results.

The choral body will not only be greatly increased in magnitude but much improved in quality. On this most important head the committee say—"The many thousands of applications which the Festival Committee have received since 1857 from amateurs and others desirous of taking part in the Commem

The CONCERT at the CRYSTAL PALACE on Saturday last gave a proof of the growing popularity of these entertainments. Though the weather was by no means inviting, yet the ample space inclosed as a concert-room was completely filled, not a seat being left vacant. The principal pieces performed were Sterndale Bennett's overture to the "May Queen," Beethoven's first symphony in C minor, and Dussek's pianoforte concerto in G minor, played by Miss Arabella Goddard. This was the performance which excited the chief interest. The piece itself is a chef-d'œuvre of a great master of former days, whose works have long been neglected, but are now revived along with the revival of a taste for good and classical music. Miss Goddard's superb execution was enthusiastically applauded. A young singer, Miss Malah Homer, appeared on this occasion, and was well received, though she committed the error into which young performers are liable to fall—that of making too ambitious a display. The great scena in Beethoven's "Fidelio" is beyond the powers of a debutante. She has, nevertheless, a fine voice and promising talents.

The first New Philiarmonic Concert of this season took The CONCERT at the CRYSTAL PALACE on Saturday last gave

a débutante. She has, nevertheless, a fine voice and promising talents. The first New Philiparkonic Concert of this season took place at St. James's Hall on Monday evening. These concerts are now under the sole direction of Dr. Wylde, who has begun the season with good promise of success. The great feature of the programme was Beethoven's ninth or choral symphony, a gigantic work, which tasks to the utmost the powers both of the conductor and the performers. We have very seldom heard it better executed. Dr. Wylde had mustered a most efficient instrumental band and chorus; and his vocal quartet consisted of Madame Anna Bishop, Miss Stabbach, Mr. Wilbye Cooper, and Mr. Santley, all of whom acquitted themselves admirably. Dr. Wylde conducted with ability, and this arduous performance was most favourably received. The rest of the concert was a good selection of classical pieces, all of them familiar to the musical public.

Mr. Brinley Richards has announced two concerts of classical

them familiar to the musical public.

Mr. Brinley Richards has announced two concerts of classical pianoforte music, the first of which took place at the Hanover-square Rooms on Tuesday evening. It was truly a classical entertainment, composed entirely of gems of the great masters. The first part included Beethoven's sonata in C minor, for the piano and violin, played by Mr. Richards and Mr. Blagrove; Mozart's aria, "Quando miro," sung by Miss Lascelles; and Dussek's celebrated sonata in A flat, distinguished by the title of "Plus ultra." The second part consisted of Sterndale Beunett's chamber trio in A major, in which Mr. Richards was accompanied by Messrs. Blagrove and Daubert; Haydn's canzonet, "She never told her love," sung by Madame Enderssohn; a sole performance by Mr. Richards, consisting of several short pieces of Mozart and Mendelssohn, and Mendelssohn's duet, "Maybells," sung by Madame Enderssohn and Miss Lascelles. These fine pieces were admirably played and sung. Mr. Brinley Richards is well known not only as one of our most accomplished planists, but as a composer of genius. In the former capacity his powers were amply displayed on this occasion; his abstinence from bringing forward any of his cwn compositions was a piece of becoming modesty, though we should have welcowed either one of his sones or one of his instruof his cwn compositions was a piece of becoming modesty, though we should have welcomed either one of his songs or one of his instrumental pieces. His reception by a crowded audience showed the public favour he enjoys; and the two excellent vocalists, also, were warmly applauded, Madame Enderssohn especially, whose pure and expressive reading of Hayda's canzonet was loudly encored.

expressive reading of Haydn's canzonet was loudly encored.

The Reunton des Arts had their first soirée of this season at the Harley-street Rooms on Wednesday evening. This well-conducted and well-known society appears to be in a flourishing condition. The concert-room was crowded to the doors by a brilliant assemblage, and a very great number of distinguished musicians and amateurs. Among other excellent performances, particular attention was excited by two compositions of Mr. Osborno—a duct for the piano and violoncello, played by himself and M. Paque; and a quartet for the piano, violin, viola, and violoncello, played by the composer, with Messrs. Coffrie, Schreurs, and Paque. Both these masterly pieces were warmly applauded. M. Depret, the Belgian baritone, sang Stradella's fine oid air "Pieta, Signor!" with great expression and effect; and several vocal pieces, sung by Mdlle. de Villar and Miss Helen Armstrong, were received with much favour.

THE THEATRES. &c.

HAYMARRET.—This theatre has all at once made a great size on the path of novelty, and rightly demands an extended notice. On Balgrave Shippeon, and of Miss Amy Sodgwick, a now play, by Mr. Dalgrave Shippeon, and of Miss Amy Sodgwick, a now play, by Mr. Dalgrave Shippeon, and the stage, the stage of the

the house.

The second piece is entitled "Nothing to Wear," a translation from "En Manches de Chemise," by MM. Labiche, Lefranc, and Nyon. It is substantially the same piece that Mr. William Brough had formerly manipulated under the title of "No. I Round the Corner." The acting is confined to Mr. and Mrs. Charles Mathews, and turns on their respectively pledging each other's wearing apparel, which odd circumstance leads to their further acquaintance and marriage. The little drama is in one act, and was much relished by the audience. It was played with singular vigour, and the fun of the incidents and dislocute was irresistible. the incidents and dialogues was irresistible.

Sadler's Wells.—This theatre closed on Tuesday, with the tragedy of "Romeo and Juliet"—performed for the benefit of Mr. F. Robinson. Two extra nights for beneficiary purposes have been since advertised. The early closing of the theatre is stated to be occasioned by the fact of Mr. Phelps and part of the company being engaged to perform in the German theatres. Mrs. Eburne, who has been lately acting at Plymouth, accompanies them. Miss Edith Heraud has succeeded to Mrs. Eburne's position in the Plymouth Theatre, and appeared on Monday as Julia in "The Hunchback," in which, as usual, she was greatly successful. in which, as usual, she was greatly successful.

Sr. James's Hall.—The great success which attended the performance of Mendelssohn's "Ave Maria!" by the Vocal Association has induced the directors to repeat the work on Wednesday evening, March 23. Handel's "Acis and Galatea," with Mozart's additional accompaniments, will also be performed. The band and choir, under the direction of M. Benedict, will number 400 performers.

The Gazette of Tuesday states that the next examination of candidates for admission to the Royal Military Academy at Woolwich with be held at Chelsea Hospital on the 5th of July and following days. Applicants must acquaint the Military Secretary at the Herse Guards before the

BAPTISM OF THE INFANT PRINCE AT BERLIN. On the morning of Saturday, the 5th inst., as recorded in this Journal, the baptism of the infant Prince, born January 27, son of heir Royal Highnesses the Prince and Princess Frederick William of Prussia, was performed in the Palace chapel, Berlin, by the Ober-Hof Prediger, Wirklicher Ober-Consistorial-Rath, the Rev. Dr. Strauss, assisted by the other cathedral and Court preachers. The young Prince received the names Frederick William Victor Albert.

The witnesses present were: -His Royal Highness the Regent, Prince of Prussia, and her Royal Highness the Princess of Prussia; their Royal Highnesses Prince and Princess Charles, and Prince and Princess Frederick Charles, of Prussia; Prince Albrecht and Prince Frederick Albrecht of Prussia; Princes Alexander, George, and Adalbert of Prussia; his Royal Highness the Grand Duke of Saxe-Weimar, their Highnesses the Duke and Duchess of Saxe-Coburg Gotha, the Hereditary Grand Duke and Duchess of Mecklenburg-Strelitz, and the Prince of Hohenzollern-Sigmaringen.

The witnesses absent (we are informed by the official notice) were their Majesties the King and Queen, her Majesty the Queen of Great Britain and his Royal Highness the Prince Consort, his Majesty the Emperor of Russia and her Majesty the Empress Dowager of Russia, their Majesties the Kings of Hanover and Belgium; his Royal Highness the Prince of Wales, their Royal Highnesses the Grand Duke and Duchess of Baden, her Imperial Highness the Grand Duchess Dowager of Saxe-Weimar, their Royal Highnesses the Grand Duchess of Mecklenburg-Schwerin and the Grand Duke of Mecklenburg-Strelitz; their Royal Highnesses Princess Alexandrine of Prussia,

of Mecklenburg-Schwerin and the Grand Duke of Mecklenburg-Strelitz; their Royal Highnesses Princess Alexandrine of Prussia, Prince Frederick of Prussia, the Duchess of Kent, the Duke of Cambridge, the Duchess of Cambridge, the Prince and Princess Frederick of the Netherlands; their Highnesses the Duchess of Saxe-Coburg-Gotha, the Princess of Hohenzollern-Sigmaringen, and her Serene Highness the Princess of Liegnitz.

The Royal and Princely personages, and the guests invited or commanded to attend the baptismal solemnity, assembled about one o'clock in the palace of his Royal Highness Prince Frederick William. A little later the Princes and Princesses repaired to the chapel, and arranged themselves in a semicircle round the altar, the rest of the assembly filling the remaining space. The illustrious infant was then brought to the door of the chapel by the Mistress of the Ceremonies, Countess Perponcher, preceded by the Deputy Court Marshal, Chamberlain, and Privy Councillor of Legation, Count Perponcher. Immediately behind the Countess appeared the Countesses Mary Zu Lynar and Wally von Hohenthal, Maids of Honour to her Royal Highness Princess Frederick William of Prussia, Princess Royal of Great Britain, bearing the train of the illustrious infant Prince. At the entrance of the chapel Countess Perponcher surrendered the most illustrious infant Prince to his Royal Highness the Regent, Prince of Prussia.

In the mean time the Royal mother had repaired to a room adjoining the chapel, commanding a view of its interior.

Holy baptism was then administered by the Rev. Dr. Strauss, assisted by the other cathedral and Court preachers.

On the conclusion of the ceremony the illustrious infant Prince was delivered by Countess Perponcher into the arms of its Royal mother, when Dr. Strauss solemnly pronounced the closing benediction over both.

After this her Royal Highness Princess Frederick William entered the adjacent saloons, and received the congratulations of the various Royal and Princely personages there assembled. The other guests invited then passed the chair of her Royal Highness, and retired into another apartment.

another apartment.

After the levee the visitors partook of a déjeûner dinatoire. The ladies invited appeared without trains; the gentlemen in gala with knightly scarves; the military gentlemen without officers scarves; and the Knights of the Black Eagle with a chain. The Countesses yon Perponcher, Zu Lynar, and von Hohenthal, wore trains.

The streets were dressed with flags and garlands, and at night the entire city was illuminated. Some of the streets presented a magnificent appearance. Among the public editees remarkable for the splendour of the illuminations was the Hôtel de Ville, which was lighted up by more than 50,000 jets of gas. At all the theatres a gala representation was given.

The Prince and Princess Frederick William have addressed the following letter of thanks to the people:—

The birth of our son has been hailed in all parts of the country with a

The birth of our son has been hailed in all parts of the country with a sympathetic feeling which will remain as deeply engraven upon our hearts as the reception given us at the time of our marriage exactly a year ago. We do not think we could choose a better day than that of the baptism of our child for addressing to the whole country our warmest thanks for the joy it has displayed, and for the cordial congratulations to which it has given so touching an expression. May we, with the help of God, raise up our son for the honour and happiness of our dear country.

FREDERICK WILLIAM, Prince of Prussia.

VICTORIA, Princess Frederick William of Prussia, Princess Royal of Great Britain and Ireland. Berlin, March 5, 1859.

THE ARCHITECTURAL UNION.

THE ARCHITECTURAL UNION.

Through the exertions of the Architectural Union Company a home has been secured in Conduit-street, Regent-street, for the various architectural bodies of the metropolis; and, the building being completed, with the exception of a few decorations, the new galleries were opened on Tuesday with a conversazione given by the committee of the Architectural Exhibition, and on the following day the exhibition was opened to the public. The Prince Consort honoured the Architectural Exhibition with a visit on Monday afternoon. His Royal Highness expressed himself much pleased with the general effect of the galleries, and the very perfect manner in which they are lighted. He examined with great interest the various architectural drawings on the walls, and in the department of materials the various new building processes. Had the Court not been about to leave town, his Royal Highness, who is patron of the Architectural Exhibition, would have been present at the opening sorfee.

The rooms of the institute will very shortly be occupied by the leading Society of Architects; and at the close of the exhibition the junior body, the Association, will take possession of their hall in Conduit-street. The accommodation afforded by the "Union" is thus particularised by the Building News:—"It consists, so far as concerns the exhibition, of two large and two smaller galleries, their dimensions being as follows:—The great gallery, 60 feet by 26 feet 6 inches; the cast gallery, 51 feet 3 inches by 20 feet; the west gallery, 38 feet by 23 feet; and the north gallery, 43 feet by 12 feet 6 inches. The roofs of the principal galleries are divided into compartments by elliptical arches between the skylights, open between the arch and the principals, except where filled in with ornamental metalwork; open ironwork, about two feet in width, is also introduced horizontally the whole length of the soffit of the centre of the roof, thus affording means for properly ventilating the rooms. The decorations have, in the barely centre of the roof, thus affording means for properly ventilating the rooms. The decorations have, in the barely completed state of the rooms. The decorations have, in the barely completed state of the galleries, almost necessarily been left to a future time for completion. At the east end of the great gallery are, on each side, large recesses, contrived to receive specimens of manufactures connected with architecture and building; to these, also, the north gallery will be almost exclusively appropriated. The galleries will be warmed with hot air, and lighted by gas jets, arranged in stars along the centre of the roofs. There will be one entrance from Conduit-street, and of the roofs. There will be one entrance from Conduit-street, and another, with a spacious vestibule, opening from Maddox-street, leading to the great gallery through the northern gallery. The whole of the first floor will belong to the Royal Institute of British Architects: it comprises a large lecture-room, about one-third larger than the one at present occupied in Grosvenor-street, being about thirty-eight feet square. A council-room is attached, and on the other side, overlooking Conduit-street, are the libraries. The rooms rented by the Architectural Association are the west gallery and a committee-room adjoining. The committee will now have the large galleries adjoining to and opening from their own hall placed at their disposal, and we understand that the agreement entered into secures the use of these on the occasions of great gatherings and convergion; "

"MUCH ADO ABOUT NOTHING."

"MUCH ADO ABOUT NOTHING."

The series of Shakspearean plays as produced by Mr. Kean at the Princess' will ere long have passed into the abyss of time. The shadows of the stage come and depart, and leave no trace behind. It is so with the player; it is so with the scene is llustrations that he invents. It is a pity that pictures could not be preserved of every scene in these great dramatic revivals for the future guidance of theatrical managers. It has, accordingly, been a point with us to present occasionally an example of the groupings of selected scenes. The one which we give this week is the last in Shakspeare's delightful comedy "Much Ado about Nothing." True to the characters they sustained in the early portions of the drama, Benedick and Beatrice are still indisposed to acknowledge their mutual affection, and would still taunt on, to the peril of their future peace, but that their friends convict them on the evidence of their own sonnets. Each snatches at the other's rhymed confession, and thus gains a separate triumph, which reconciles them to their matrimonial destiny. The spirit and picturesque action with which this is effected by Mr. and Mrs. Charles Kean makes, of course, the great point of the scene; and our illustrator has caught their manner in its quick and living likeness so truly that no one who has witnessed these and living likeness so truly that no one who has witnessed these artistes in their related attitudes can fail in recalling the original reality. Altogether, it makes a charming example of stage arrangement, and one that is evidently deserving of preservation.

THE KAISERBAGH, LUCKNOW.

THE King's Palace at Lucknow (Kaiserbagh) was one of the strong positions occupied by the mutineers, and with which they encircled the besieged Europeans. It was situated to the south of the city and to the eastward of the Residency, and lay directly in the route of the forces which, under Havelock and Lord Clyde, successively advanced to relieve the place. On the 28th of September, 1857, the assault of the city was determined on by General Havelock, supported by General Outram. Leading on the 78th and 90th in person, he successfully drove the enemy from one inclosure to another, and from garden to garden; and, having taken the first battery, avoided a number of stockades; barricades, palisades, and guns, by a détour to his right, and with his whole debouched on a street which led to the palaces on the river side. At the Kaiserbagh the enemy's fire was tremendous—musketry, grape, and round shot were poured in on the assailants with serious effect; hundreds fell, and, what was worse, a small portion of the attacking force lost their way. At length, as is known, the relieving force bent its way into the European intrenchments, where it remained until the arrival of Lord Clyde in the following November. On the 20th and 21st Captain Peel, aided by Havelock's batteries, which had been established in the other palaces, breached the Kaiserbagh, which was thus again made an important point of attack. The Illustration which we give this week represents the Entrance-gate of the Kaiserbagh, and will afford a tolerable idea of the architecture of Lucknow. THE King's Palace at Lucknow (Kaiserbagh) was one of the strong of the architecture of Lucknow.

THE IRON BRIDGE, LUCKNOW.

THE River Goomtee at Lucknow is crossed at one point to the eastward by a bridge of boats. Further west, and opposite the Fhureed Buksh Palace, was another bridge, which was broken up early in the siege. On the extreme west was an iron suspension-bridge, the road to which led from the Residency, and, after the passage of the river by this bridge, was the way to the cantonments. After the battle of Chinhutt, on the 30th of June, 1857, it was by this iron bridge that the European force retreated into the Residency. When approaching the bridge, men, women, and children came out and crowded round the weary and thirsty men, offering water and other refreshment. The enemy was close on the heels of the retreating force, but they were here kept at bay for more than half an hour. Guns, with a sufficiency of ammunition, which had been brought from the Residency, and a fresh company of European infantry, effectually succeeded in preventing the enemy from crossing the iron bridge, and enabled the whole of the fugitives to make good their escape. On the 29th of September a sortie was made from the garrison, composed of officers and men of the 84th, 64th, and 32nd Regiments, and the 5th Fusiliers. They issued from their outpost at early dawn, and proceeded towards the iron bridge, stormed a house close to it, and, after driving out the enemy and killing a great number, blew up their favourite gun, which had been captured by the insurgents at Chinhutt, and which had played with fatal effect on the garrison and Residency. The houses near the iron bridge were intended to be occupied, but the order was unfortunately not executed, and the consequence was that the insurgent guards, who, in their first surprise, had fled across the river, recovered from their panic, reoccupied them in great force, and poured in murderous volleys on our men. Exactly one-third of the detachment which had gone out were killed or wounded, and the remainder were obliged to retreat without being able to maintain the positions they had taken temporary pos

feature in the siege of Lucknow.

LORD CANNING'S POLICY IN OUDE.

LORD CANNING'S POLICY IN OUDE.

The following is given in the Parliamentary papers as Lord Stanley's reply to Lord Canning's defence of his proclamation in Oude:—
The Secretary of State for India to the Governor-General of India, dated the 9th of December, No. 5 of 1858.

My Lord,—Your Lordship's despatches, No. 26½, to the Secret Committee of the East India Company, dated the 17th of June, and No. 17A, of the 4th of July, to the Court of Directors (in the Foreign Department), having been considered by her Majesty's Government, I now proceed to offer such remarks upon them as they appear to demand.

2. The first of these despatches is a reply to the letter of the Secret Committee of the 19th of April, commenting upon the proclamation issued on the 3rd of March to the 'talookdars and other landholders of Oude after the reoccupation of Lucknow by British troops; the second is in reply to the letter of the Court of Directors of the 18th of May, covering a resolution of confidence in your Lordship passed by the Court on the 10th of that month. In both of these despatches you explain and vindicate the course of policy which you adopted in issuing the above-mentioned proclamation to the landholders of Oude.

3. I do not propose to follow, paragraph by paragraph, the elaborate represents on the 1st of the court of the contractor of the court of the court of the court of paragraph by paragraph, the elaborate represents on the court of the court

landholders of Oude.

3. I do not propose to follow, paragraph by paragraph, the elaborate arguments contained in these letters. They have been considered with the attention which was due to the high character and the distinguished position of your Lordship; and I observe with satisfaction that the policy indicated in the document adverted to, as regards the claims of the talookdars and other proprietors in Oude, has not in practice been adopted by you, and is declared, on your own authority, never to have been intended to have been carried into effect. However indiscriminate and unsparing may have been the sentence of confiscation which your proclamation pronounded, that sentence has not been put in force; and the issuing of it would appear to have been merely a menace designed to strike clamation pronounced, that sentence has not been put in force; and the ssuing of it would appear to have been merely a menace designed to strike two into the minds of those still arrayed in arms against the British

awe into the minds of those still arrayer in arms against the Government.

4. Though auxious to suport your authority, and to regard in the most favourable point of view any explanation of your public conduct which you might have to offer, her Majesty's Government cannot after their previously expressed opinion with regard to the policy which, in this instance, you have pursued. They cannot think it wise for a Government, either in Asis or in Europe, to utter threats on which it is not meant to act; and they apprehend that the tendency of such threats, when addressed to insurgent:

In arms is to drive into desperate and hopeless resistance some, at least, of or in Europe, to utter threats on which it is not meant to act; and they apprehend that the tendency of such threats, when addressed to insurgents in arms, is to drive into desperate and hopeless resistance some, at least, of those who might be induced to submit by an invitation couched in more lenient terms. They are, however, glad to receive and ready implicitly to accept your assertion, that the practical effect produced upon the minds of the people has been but small. They learn with satisfaction that the personal explanations to which you refer as having been given by your desire through the officers of your Government have dispelled the alarm which its contents were likely to excite. And the whole tenor of your Lordship's administration in India, and the moderation of language and of action which you have known how to preserve in circumstances of unusual difficulty and universal excitement, confirm, if confirmation were needed, the assurance which you have given of your intention to deal in a spirit of mercy and justice with those whose rights appeared to be imperilled by the language of your official declaration.

5. While her Majesty's Government adhere to the opinion expressed by them respecting that declaration, it seems to them needless further to comment on a document which has been practically cancelled by yourself; and, whilst regretting what they cannot but consider as a mistaken act on your part, they desire publicly to express their full approval of your general policy, and their confident hope that the measures taken by you for the suppression of insurrection in India will at no distant period-lead to the entire pacification of that country.—I have, &c., (Signed) STANLEY.

HAVANNAH, THE CAPITAL OF CUBA.

A FEW months ago H.M. steamer Lapwing, Commander Mentagu O'Reilly, visited the West India Islands, and while there that officer took several sketches and a very exact delineation of the Great Bahama Bank

Bahama Bank.
The possession of Cuba being one of the questions of the day, we are induced to set before our readers a View of Havannah, the capital, by Commander O'Reilly.
In the United States' Senate, on the 25th ultimo, the bill appropriating 30,000,000 dols. for the acquisition of Cuba was taken up, and a long and animated debate took place upon it. A test vote strongly in favour of the bill for the acquisition of Cuba having been given, Mr. Sliddell withdrew the measure for the session, with the intimation that he should bring it up again on the first day of the next session.

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Cuba contains nearly 800,000 inhabitants, and is governed by a Captain-General, holding office directly from the Crown of Spain: his appointment is for five years, during which time he acquires, by various means, about half a million sterling. This is the largest of the West India Islands, being about 700 miles in length and 87 in breadth. It commands the entrance of the Gulfs of Mexico and Florida; also the windward passage; and must be regarded as an important naval station, with great facilities for the slave trade. Its productions—like those of the other islands—are sugar, coffee, cotton, fruits, and superior tobacco, with mahogany, copper ore, &c.

The climate is marked by an unequal distribution of heat at different periods of the year; the changes are very rapid, and the inhabitants complain of cold when the thermometer falls quickly to 70 deg. Hurricanes are not frequent here. Numerous esculent roots and fruits are indigenous; the hills and savannahs have different species of palms; magnificent trees abound—ceiba, red cedar, ebony, lignum vitæ, and gigantic mahogany; amphibious animals, mosquitoes, and other insects are numerous; birds of beautiful plumage; and on the coast and in the rivers are delicious fish. Coal, iron, and copper have been dug. There are twelve lines of railway; and a number of steam-boats, which keep up regular communication with the towns on the coast.

The slave population is about one-third that of the white.

Havannah is an important commercial city, with one of the best harbours in the world. It is 4154 miles from Southampton, by mail-steamer, vià Nassau and Bermuda. Strong fortifications are on the east side of the port; the north side of the entrance is forned by a high ridge, called the Cabana, crowned with extensive batteries.

The point of entrance on the left side is a mass of rock on which stands Moro (Castello de los Sant

arsenal, and wharves for merchant-ships. The light on Moro revolves.

The Calle de los Mercaderes, the principal street for business, contains extensive stores; the lower stories have bales of goods, boxes of sugar, bags of coffee, &c., piled up: the merchant, with his family and clerks, lives in the upper part. The buildings are large, commodious, and very substantial. The cathedral contains the tomb of Columbus. There are nine parish churches, and six others connected with hospitals and barracks; a foundling hospital; four convents for women, seven for men; an university, two colleges, a botanic garden, an anatomical museum, an academy of painting, a school of navigation, and seventy-eight common schools. La Punta, the great prison, can contain 5000 prisoners. The Military Hospital is an immense building. Havannah is an episcopal see, with a revenue of 110,000 dollars, and the seat of Government. There are dockyards, and manufactories for woollens, straw hats, and cigars. The plains of Havannah have been celebrated for tobacco, and the cigars, most carefully made, are called regalias.

This city has been taken by the French and English: A memorable attack was made in 1762 by Admiral Sir George Pococke and Lord Albemarle.

Albemarle.

By the last census the inmates were—whites, 46,621; negro slaves, 22,830; free negroes, 15,347; mulattoes, 8215.

THE SHIP "BLEROIE CASTLE" IN A WHIRLWIND.

THE SHIP "BLEROIE CASTLE" IN A WHIRDWIND.

THE Blevoie Castle started from Gravesend on the 9th of September last, with troops for Kurrachee. In the Bay of Biscay, on the 19th of September, she experienced a most severe storm, which lasted for many days, carrying away her foretop gallantmast, maintop gallantmast, and mizen royalmast, and making her a complete wreck. Other disasters befel this vessel on her voyage out. On the 14th of October she came in contact with a waterspout, the particulars of which are thus given by the gentleman to whom we are indebted for the accompanying Sketch:—"We were in latitude 5° 55' north, longitude 22° 57' west, when we had a narrow escape from two whirlwinds, which passed just over our heads. It was about half-past three p.m. (we were in the middle of dinner), when the captain remarked it looked very dark, and sent up on deck to see what it was, and after a few minutes went himself. Then we heard the cries of 'Whirlwind!' and 'Whirlpool!' and on looking out of the stern post I saw one on our port quarter, which passed across us. There was another which passed across us a little ahead of our bows. It was instantaneous; but in passing over did us a great deal of mischief—carrying away our maintop gallant and royal masts, and the mizentop gallantmast; and in a moment everything was, as may be supposed, in a dreadful state of wreck and confusion.' It was nearly a dead calm at the time, excessively hot, and the clouds had been gathering round us all the day; it rained tremendously for several hours afterwards. I send you a Sketch of the two whirlpools meeting over our heads, hastily done, just to show the awful position we were in. The column of water was supposed to be about three feet in diameter; which, if it had fallen upon us—all our hatches being open—would have filled us, and nothing could have prevented our going down." THE Bleroie Castle started from Gravesend on the 9th of September our going down.

THE LATE HUNGARIAN GENERAL MESZAROS.

THE deceased General Lazar Meszaros was born in Hungary, in 1796, at Baja, in the county of Bács Bodrogh. He commenced his career in 1813, when a student at the University of Pesth, by joining, as a commissioned officer, the corps of the Hungarian Volunteers (Velites), then in course of formation. In a few days he was promoted to a higher rank; and with the same was soon afterwards transferred to the 7th Hussars in the Royal Imperial Army. In this position he took part in the great struggle which at that period (1813-15) occupied all Europe. By his own merits and exertions he advanced in eminence, and rose from rank to rank until, in 1845, he was promoted to a Colonelcy, and to the command of the 5th Hussars, then garrisoned in Italy. The outbreak there in 1848 found him, at the head of his regiment, taking an active part in the campaign. On the formation of the first Hungarian Ministry, in the same year, he was chosen by the Prime Minister, Count Louis Batthyany, to be Minister of War, and soon afterwards a General of the Imperial and Royal Army; and it was before him that the troops, then stationed at Budapest, took for the first time the constitutional cath.

The Hungarian army was at that time composed of two sections of THE deceased General Lazar Mészaros was born in Hungary, in 1796,

The Hungarian army was at that time composed of two sections of widely different sentiments and feelings—the old regiments and the new battalions—and in the difficult task of harmonising the two Mészaros was eminently successful; and at the close of the campaign in Italy—when the Austrian Court, in violation of former declarations

in Italy—when the Austrian Court, in violation of former declarations and oaths, attempted by its agents to excite discord amongst the officers and soldiers—the firm, dignified, and patriotic position he took saved the army from partial dissolution.

Mészaros was one of the eight members of the Lower House who, in April, 1849, opposed the Act of the Diet proclaiming the independence of Hungary, and the dethronement of the dynasty of Austria, in reply to the Emperor's manifesto of March 4 abolishing the Constitution of Hungary. He did not, however, oppose in any other respects the Administration of Kossuth. He was subsequently

nominated to the command of the army on the Danube, and was afterwards made Commander-in-Chief of the Army on the Theiss; but the fatal battle of Temesvar and the surrender of Georgey at Vilagos put a sudden end to his untiring activity and patriotic services. With his brother exiles he went to Turkey, where he was confined to Kutaia until 1851, when, having received the Sultan's permission to leave that place, he came to England, where, and in France, he spent two years. He then went to America, where he passed upwards of five years, and was made a citizen of the United States. In October last, in broken health, but with still undaunted spirit, he returned to this country, and within a month of his landing at Liverpool he died, on the 16th of November, at the residence of Lady Langdale, at Eywood, in Herefordshire, in the sixtle. The deceased was one of the finest specimens of the old chivalry. His devotion to the cause of the country which he espoused with his whole heart, and adhered to so faithfully, was complete. An intrepid soldier, of heroic countenance, no danger was too deadly for his unwavering courage, no fatigue too great for his indomitable perseverance. He was an accomplished scholar—a proficient in the useful sciences and in modern languages; and in consequence of his conspicuous position in the cultivation of Hungarian literature he was made a member of the Hungarian Academy of Science. As a minister and debater he displayed the vast resources of his matured experience, calm judgment, sagacity, and good sense, with a firmness



SIR GEORGE WOMBWELL, BART.

and straightforwardness of purpose which obtained for him the esteem even of his adversaries. He was buried, on the 20th of November, in the churchyard of Titley, a few devoted friends and sorrowing countrymen following the departed hero to his last restingulation.

SIR GEORGE WOMBWELL.

SIR GEORGE ORBY WOMBWELL, of Wombwell, in the county of York, Baronet, was born in 1832, and succeeded his father in the year 1855. The first ancestor of the family of whom anything is known was Robert de Wombwell, in the time of King Stephen, who derived his



THE LATE HUNGARIAN GENERAL MESZAROS.

name from the place of his residence. The first Baronet, who was created in the year 1778, was Chairman of the East India Company, and bought back the family estate, which had been alienated by an heiress. The present Baronet, whose Portrait we engrave, entered the Army as Cornet in the 17th Lancers in 1852. He went to the Crimea with his regiment, and was present at the battles of the Alma, Balaclava, and Inkerman. At Balaclava he was orderly officer to Lord Cardigan, and took part in the famous charge. At the guns which it was sought to retake his horse was killed under him. He got on another, which, however, was wounded, and was shortly after pulled off and taken prisoner, his sword and pistols being taken from him by some Russian lancers. He contrived, however, to break from them, and, catching a loose horse, although hotly pursued, was enabled to get safely within our lines. Sir George Wombwell retired from the Army on his accession to the baronetcy. name from the place of his residence. The first Baronet, who was

M. ROUHER.

THE discussions which have taken place among the French Ministers relative to the Italian question, and the recent article in the Moniteur, which was looked upon by most of the war partisans as a reculade on the part of the Imperial Government, induced the Prince Napoleon to tender his resignation to the Emperor as Minister of Algeria and the Colonies. His Majesty at first refused to accept the proposition of his cousin, but, the Prince persisting in his intention, after a lengthened interview his wish was complied with, and a decree, dated March 7, was immediately published, nominating M. Rouher to the fulfilment ad interim of the functions of Minister of Algeria and the Colonies.

M. Rouher has occupied a prominent position in French politics during the last ten years, and by his conciliatory measures has earned

for himself a well-merited reputation. M. Eugène Rouher, now Minister and Senator, was born in 1813, and was before the Revolution of 1848 one of the most distinguished members of the Bar at Riom, in the department of the Puy-de-Dôme, where he had become celebrated on account of the part he had taken in some trials relating to the press, in which he espoused the Liberal cause. During the period when M. Guizot was Minister he was a candidate for the Representative Assembly, but he was not elected. After the Revolution of February, 1848, he was sent as the representative of the department of Puy-de-Dôme to the Constituent Assembly, and in the year following was made a member of the Corps Legislatif. Upon the retreat of Louis Napoleon's first Ministry, of which M. Odilon Barrot was the President, M. Rouher succeeded the latter as Minister of Justice, and was one of the principal instruments in the policy announced to the country in the Message of the 31st of October, 1849. It was he who declared that the Revolution of 1848 was a catastrophe; and he was one of the foremost defenders of the law subsequently made for restraining within the narrowest limits possible the freedom of universal suffrage. He retired from the Ministry on the 18th of July, 1851, in consequence of a vote of censure adopted by the Assembly against the Cabinet; but he was not long out of office, for we find him again in power on the 24th of the same month, with M. Baroche, M. Fould, and others. He again retired for a few weeks on the 26th of October; but on the 2nd of December of coup d'état notoriety he received the seals and portfolio of Justice. Once again he withdrew, on the occasion of the decree concerning the property of the Orleans family (January 22, 1852), but he received, a short time afterwards, the Vice-Presidentship of the Council of State, together with the direction of the departments of Legislation, Justice, and



M, ROUHER, AD INTURIN MINISTER OF ALGERIA AND THE COLONIES.

Foreign Affairs. In 1855 he was made Minister of Agriculture, Commerce, and Public Works, the post he now occupies; and since then he has been created a Senator and Grand Officer of the Legion

of Honour.

M. Rouher's occupation of the position of Colonial Minister is nollikely to be of long duration. Amongst others the name of M. Chasseloup-Laubat has already been mentioned as the probable future Minister for Algeria; but it is more likely still that, as soon as the Austro-Italian difficulty shall have been to a certain extent surmounted, the Prince Napoleon will be reinstated in his functions, the exercise of which by a member of the Imperial family must have been as satisfactory for the prosperity of the Algerian Colonies as honourable for the administrative reputation of his Imperia Highness.



IRON BRIDGE ACROSS THE GOOMTEE, AT LUCKNOW, TAKEN BY COMPANIES NO. 1 AND 2 OF THE ROYAL WELSH FUSILIERS, -SEE PAGE 284.

NATIONAL SPORTS.

Coventry has a mixed meeting on Tuesday; Birmingham, The Hambleton Hunt, and Upton-upon-Savern follow in the next three days; and then the first "pure and unadulterated." meeting of the year will commence at Northampton. At Derby, Spicobox (6 lb. cx.), the Linech winner, got vell through a few opponents; and Capsain Christie get still more rewarded for his love of Swaetmeat, by winning the Two-year-old Stakes at Warwick with Cheesecake. This was no critinary performance, as Yellow Hose, the Nottincham winner, was only third, divided from him by "Oxford by Teddington; and Rattlebene, the Liverpool one (who showed himself in form by winning again the day before), was only fifth out of ten. Neither of the two had any penalties; but we shall see what Cheesecake can do with 5th, ex. in the Althoup Park. Captain Little did not win the Welter, as he so often does; and the expatriated Pyrrhus the First was remembered through Yellow Rose in the Warwickshire Handicap. Mr. Sykes, who is quite an immorted on the turt here, was among the winners, and so was Tease, late Little Tom, late Cerybantes, who never will come to an end. Gladiolus is a steady favourite for Northampton (where Mr. Parr, who has Fisherman no longer, will, it is said, try to get North Lineolus subscription is, we beheve, very nearly full, in consequence of the running of him and line Kingstan Arms. The latter is not much grown, but chopped down Indifference and everything, like a rucchorso, in the Trial Stakes at Warwick. We have good news both of Melbourno and Birdeatcher, and one or both are likely to prove that there is life in the old horse yet. I saac bay, the somewhat high and mightly but elever trainer of Volean, Casaa Day, the somewhat high and mightly but elever trainer of Volean, Casaa Oay, the somewhat high and mightly but elever trainer of Volean, Casaa Oay, the somewhat high and mightly but elever trainer of Volean, Casaa Oay, the somewhat high and mightly but elever trainer of Volean, casa Oay, the somewhat high and mightly but elever train

WARWICK SPRING MEETING .- TUESDAY. Sweepstakes of 20 sovs.—Rattlebone, 1. Trump, 2. Trial Stakes.—King-at-Arms, 1. Sir Hereules, 2. Stand Handicap.—Cynthia, 1. Odd Fellow, 2. Willoughby Handicap.—Greeneastie, 1. Woodman, 2. Sweepstakes of 5 sovs.—Macbeth, 1. Helvise, 2. Farmers' Plate.—Vertumnus, 1. Wroxton, 2.

WEDNESDAY.
Debdale Stakes.—Mr. Sykes, 1. Chiff Pigeon, 2.
Two-year-old Stakes.—Cheesecake, 1. Oxford, 2.
Great Warwickshire Handicap.—Yellow Rose, 1. Supple Jack, 2.
Welter Handicap.—Tease, 1. Fadladeen, 2.
Handicap Plate.—Lancaster, 1. Cynthia, 2.

THURSDAY, 5

£40 Handicap Plate.—Macbeth, 1. Puritan, 2.
Steeplechase.—Telegram, 1. Gibraltar, 2.
Hunt Cup Steeplechase.—Lothario, 1. Longford, 2, .
Hurdle Race.—Pactolus, 1, Kilsby, 2.

LATEST BETTING ON THE COURSE, THURSDAY NIGHT.

NORTHAEPTONEHIRE STAKE.—7 to 1 aget Gladicius (t), 10 to 1 aget Mutineer (t), 12 to 1 aget Harraton (t), 15 to 1 aget Rio (t), 25 to 1 aget Eddfaced Stag (t).

CHEFTER CUT.—16 to 1 aget Folestar.

CRICKET.—The two celebrated Elevens of England have now announced their programme, and, as will be seen by the annexed, some first-rate matches are fixed, and others shortly will be made.

ALL ENGLARD FLEVEN.—MATCHES, 1859.

The committee of this Eleven have arranged the following matches for the cusuing season:—
May 30, at Hyde Park, Sheffield—against Twenty-two.

June 2, at Broughton, Manchester—against Twenty-two.

June 6, at Lord's—against the United All England Eleven. Benefit of the Cricketers' Fund.

June 9, at Fenny Stratford—against Twenty-two of Bucks.

June 13, at Salisbury—against Twenty-two of Wiltshire.

June 20, at Cornwall—against Twenty-two of Cornwall.

June 23, at Cornwall—against Twenty-two of East Cornwall and Devon.

July 4, at Lord's—against the United All England Eleven. Return match.

July 11, at Sheafard—against Twenty-two of Sheafard.

natch.
July 11, at Sleaford—against Twenty-two of Sleaford.
July 21, at Ipswich—against Twenty-two of Suffolk.
July 25, at Derby—against Twenty-two of Berbyshire.
July 28, at Oakham—against Twenty-two of Rutlandshire.
Aurust 4, at Edgehill. Liverpool—against Twenty-two.

UNITED ALL ENGLAND ELEVEN—MATCHES, 1859.

May 13, at Old Trafford, Manchester—against Eighteen of the Manchester Club (with four professionals). Benefit of Hunt's widow.

May 23, at Kennington-oval—against Twenty-two of the United Master Butchers' Club, for the benefit of their Charitable Institution.

June 6, at Lord's—against the All England Eleven. Benefit of the Cricketers' Fund.

June 13, at the Rosemary Branch, Peckham—against Twenty of Peckham-rye and District.

July 4, at Lord's—against the All England Eleven. Benefit of the Peckham-rye and District.

July 4, at Lord's—against the All England Eleven. Return match.
July 28, at Irnham Park—against Captain Woodhouse's Twenty-two.
August 18, at St. Leonard's—against Twenty-two Gentlemen of Sussex.
August 22, at Walsall—against Twenty-two of Walsall and District.

One of the waiters at St. James's Hall was sent to prison for three months, last week, for pilfering. A bottle of olives, a roasted wild duck, and a dried tongue were found in his pockets.

A child has died in agony at Wookey, Somersetshire, through drinking scalding water from a tea-kettle which had just been taken off

At a meeting of the Richmond-bridge commissioners held on the 10th inst.—Mr. Pownall, chairman of the Middlesex magistrates, presiding—it was decided that on the 25th instant the tollbar should be removed and the bridge declared free to the public.

The Hartlepools, Old and New, have been making extensive rejoicings on the occasion of the recommendation of a Government grant to extend the harbour. Mr. R. Ward Jackson has received an address for his valuable services to this port.

THE WEATHER.

RESULTS OF METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS AT THE KEW OSSERVATORY OF THE BRITISH ASSOCIATION, Lat. 51° 28′ 6" N.; Long. 0° 18′ 47' W.; Height above sea, 34 feet.

	DAIL	T MEANS OF			THERMOMETER.		WIAD.		BAST	
DAT.	B rometer Corrected	Tempera- ture of the Air.	Dew Point.	Relative Humidity.	Amount of Cloud.	Minimum read at 10 A.M.	Maximum read at lo F.M.	General Disoution.	Movement in 24 hours	in 24 hours. Road at 10A.M.
	Inches.		•		0-10	ę	0		Miles	Inches
March 9		38.0	23.0	.58	2	33.8	404	NW. YNW.		-600
,, 10	30.333	39.8	31.4	'74	1	26.2	49 5	5W. 13W.		(00)
,, 11		50.1	44.0	'81	9	35.4	53.8	SW. 55W.	-	.000
,, 12		53'1	49.3	-88	10	48.9	57 3	SW. SAW.	623	.000
,, 13		51.4	47'8	*88	10	50.2	57.0	SW. W.	450	.000
,, 14		25.1	47.2	-93	10	49.8	50 8	SW. S.W.	40.5	-500)
,, 15	29 397	40.41	31.0	.20	8	45.2	400	W. WAW.	678	-151

ELECTION INTELLIGENCE.—On Monday Mr. Peter Blackburn,

the new Lord of the Treasury, was re-elected member for Stirlingshire.

Messis. W. and R. Chambers have aunounced a new encyclopedia. The prospectus states that the work has been under cureful preparation for several years. It will be the cheapest encyclopedia ever published, and one of the most comprehensive.

The Bangkok (Siam) prices current are now regularly published in the Hong-Kong newspapers. A rice-mill has just been creeted at Bangkok for the purpose of preparing rice for shipment for San Francisco, and is likely to do serious damage to a lucrative branch of trade at Hong-Kong.

An inquest has been held upon the body of Edward Dourneen, the old man who was shot dead on Sunday week near the town of Gorey, Wexford, and a verdiet returned to the effect that he came by his death from a gunshot wound inflicted by some person or persons unknown.

The Postmaster-General has postponed from the 1st of April to the 1st of January next the commencement of the regulation lately announced in the Gazette for adding one penny to the postage of newspaper sent via Southampton and Suez, to pay the cost of the transit through Egypt

The first stone of a villa which Rossini intends building at Passy was laid the other day near the Promenate du Ranelagh. The maestro himself officiated on the occasion, and placed under the stone an inscription and a needal which had been struck in honour of his "Stabat." Mdmc. Rossini concluded the ceremony by planting a rose-tree.

A very valuable assemblage of pictures by Italian, Spunish, Flemish, Dutch, and French masters, was dispersed on Saturday last, under the hammer of Messrs. Christic and Manson, at their great room, Kingstreet, St. James's-square. The collection realised upwards of £1500.

MR MAYALL'S PHOTOGRAPHS.—The portrait of the venerable and learned peer, Lord Lyndhurst, which we engraved in our list issue was taken from an admirable photograph by Mayall, the well-known artist. The six portraits of the Brousil family in our last week's number were also from photographs in Mr. Mayall's studio, but the due acknowledgment was inadvertently omitted.

inadvertently omitted.

PREFERMENTS. AND APPOINTMENTS IN THE CHURCH.—Rev. T-Stanton, Vicar of Burbage, Wilts, to be Prebendary of Salisbury Catherd. Rectories: Rev. W. M. Brady to Clonfert, or Newmarket, Cloyne; Rev. R. Champernowne to Dartington, Devon; Rev. C. W. Ever. Lt to Wool-hampfon, Berks; Rev. J. Rompf to Bluntisham, Huntingdonshire; Rev. P. M. Sankey to Highelere, Hants; Rev. W. Theed to Great Orton, Cumberland; Rev. T. N. Twopeny to South Weston, Oxfordshire, Vicanages: Rev. A. B. Handley to Alton Panerus, Derset; Rev. J. C. Peccek to Angle, Pembroke. Chaptuncies: Rev. C. F. Hingeston to the Baronicss to Despenser (Viscountass Falmouth); Rev. T. K. Richmond to the Union, Great Yarmouth. Perpetud Caracy: Rev. R. Sedgwick to Dent, Yorkshire. Caracies: Rev. H. Bedford to Wilmslov, Cheshire; Rev. T. Brook to Bury, Lancashire; Rev. E. Ewen to Stanway, Essex; Rev. M. Mulgan to Lisnadill, Armagh; Rev. E. Trouton to Monkstown, Dublin.

MONETARY TRANSACTIONS OF THE WEEK.

(From our City Correspondent.)

Very little progress having apparently been made towards a parific solution of the long-pending differences between France and Austria in reference to the Italian question. Home Securities have, for the most part, ruled flat during nearly the whole of the week, and a slight fall has taken place in the quotations, notwithstanding that the Government broker still continues his daily purchases of £20,000 Consols on account of the Savings Barks. The Unfunded Debt has been tolerably firm, owing to the abundance of money in the market.

The supply of purely commercial paper is still increasing, and the demand for accommodation has consequently eminued sceady. In Lombard-street the lowest quotation for short bills is 2\times to 2\times per cents, and there is less disposition shown by the large discount-houses to take six menths' paper.

The imports of bullion have been somewhat extensive—viz, £100,000 in gold from Russia, £08,800 from Australia, £133,000 from New York, and £90,000 in silver from the Continent. The whole of the gold has been purchased for export, and it is understood that the shipments of silver to India and China by the next packet—although the exchanges from the East are rather more favourable to this country—will amount to nearly £700,000. This is the largest quantity dispatched for some time pist. However, the silver market is far from active, and Mexican dollars have sold at 6040, per ounce.

A notice has been issued by the East India Railway Company to the effect that they desire to borrow £1,000,000 by an issue of debentures having five years to run, and bearing 4\frac{1}{2} per cent interest. To the surprise of many persons, the whole amount was immediately taken up, and the new securities have been done at \(\frac{1}{2} \) per cent interest. To the surprise of many persons, the whole amount was immediately taken up, and the new securities have been done at \(\frac{1}{2} \) per cent premium. It is understood that the whole sum will be required early next month. Whether this heavy payment wil

The Pans Boards.

The principal portion of the Rentes appears to be held in weak hands.

The following return shows the state of the note circulation in the United Kingdom duringe the four weeks ending February 12:—

£20,830,036

Recall the second of the secon

India Telegraph, \$\(^2\); Rhymney Iron, 21; Royal Mail Steam, 63\(^3\); Scottish Australian Investment, 122; South Australian Land, 35\(^4\); London Docks, 92\(^4\); 8t. Katharine, 89; and Victoria, 103\(^4\).

Although the traine receipts continue to show a steady increase compared with last year, the dealings in the Railway Share Market have been Loss numerous, and prices, almost generally, have ruled lower. The following are the official closing quotations on Thursday:

Ordentary Shares and Stocks.—Choster and Holyhead, 40; East Anglian, 10\(^4\); Eastern Counties, 60\(^4\); Edinburgh, Perth, and Dandec, 26\(^4\); Great Northern, 10\(^4\); Eastern Counties, 60\(^4\); Edinburgh, Perth, and Dandec, 26\(^4\); Creat Northern, 10\(^4\); Eastern Counties, 60\(^4\); Edinburgh, Perth, and Dandec, 26\(^4\); Creat Northern, 10\(^4\); Eastern (Ireland), 105; Great Western, 57\(^4\); Lancashire and Yorkshire, 94\(^4\); London and Bakwall, 68; London and Brighton, 111\(^4\); London and North-Western, 94\(^4\); London and South-Western, 94\(^4\); North British, 58\(^4\); North Staffordshire, 12\(^4\); Oxford, Worcester, and Wolverhampton, 33; South Devon, 33\(^4\); South-Eastern (Ireland), 100\(^4\); North Staffordshire, 12\(^4\); Oxford, Worcester, and Wolverhampton, 33; South Devon, 33\(^4\); South-Eastern (Ireland), 50\(^4\); Hull and Selby, 100\(^4\); London and Greenwich, 66; London, Tilbury, and Hereford, 9\(^4\).

PREFERENCE SHARES.—Chester and Holyhead, Five per Cent, 118; East Anglian, Class C, Seven per Cent, 108 ex div.; Great Northern, Five per Cent, 64; Great Southern and Western (Ireland), Four per Cent, 18\(^4\); Ditto, Five per Cent, 101; Manchester, Shefield, and Lincolnshire, 25\(^4\); Signature, 18\(^4\); North-Eastern—Berwick, 90\(^4\); Oxford, Worcester, and Wolverhampton, First Guarantee, 123; Ditto, Second Guarantee, 118\(^4\); Waterford and Kilkenny, 51.

Bertish Possessions—Atlantic and St. Lawrence, 81\(^4\) ex div.; Bombay, Baroda, and Central India, Additional Capital B, 4\(^4\); Ceylon, 6\(^4\

THE MARKETS.

Con Excitage, March 14.—The supply of home-grown wheat on offer in to-day's market narket was very moderate; nevertheless, the demand for all kinds ruled very havities, at nat week's currency. There was only a limited inquiry for forciar wheat, on former terms, the barley was scarce, and in request, at full quotations; but grinding the distributions were a slow scale. For matt we had a stoudy demand, at fully late rules. And there was a far for channel of the control of cats was by no means extensive, the out trade was in a singuish state, at line to the cat. The pears the value of which was was will apported. In pears erry little was doing, at late rates; and all kinds of flour met a dult inquiry. The supply of oreign was comewhat on the increase.

Essex and Kent, red, 35s. to 44s.; ditto, white, 38s. to 47s.; Norfolk 25s. to 48s; rye, 30s. to 32s.; grinding barley, 24s. to 36s.; distilling 31s. to 38s. to 42s; Lineoin and Norfolk matt, 52s. to 54s.; nathing ditto, 38s. to 42s; Lineoin and Norfolk matt, 52s. to 65s. 52s.; Khizoto and Wave, 50s. to 65s.; Chevaline, 67s. to 65; j. York hite feed onts, 20s. to 24s.; potsto ditto, 26s to 31s.; Youghal and Cork, ditto, white 20s. to 29s. j. tuck beam, 37s. to 30s.; grey pess, 57s. to 30s.;

sack.

as moved off steadily, and price? have had an upward tondency, all rather more money, and other articles have ruled steady.

bling, 5 s. to 35s; Calcutta, 5 is. to 55s; hempseed, 35s. to 8s; per to 12s, per cat,; brown muskind-seed, 8s, to 18; ditt., white, 12s, to 12s, per bushel. English rapsesed, 68s, to 72s, per quarter; linseed o 2.0 s; ditto, foreign, 26 sc. to 12 5 s; rape cakes, 25 5s. to 25 cs. to 26 ss. o 70s per quarter. Red clover, 7 is. to 86s.; white ditto, 66s. to 165s.

The prices of wheaten bread in the metropolis are from $\theta_{a}d$, to 7d.; of household to 8d. per 4-lb. loaf.

Merchy Aurages.—Wheat, 40s. 3d.; barley, 34s. 4d.; oats, 23s. 9d.; rye, 32s. lld.; ... Wheat, 40s. 3d.; barley, 34s. 4d.; oats, 23s. 3d.; rye, 32s. 11d.; Wheat, 40s. 7d.; barley, 33s. 11d.; oats, 22s. 8d.; rye, 32s. 7d.;

ed. Hock.—Wheat, 93073; barley, 60,101; oats, 16,721; rye 59; beans,

with Soid last McCk.—Whicat, 95070; Barrey, 90,102, 1020, 1021, 10

Our market may be considered steady as to price, but the transactions in it

on a moderate scale.

All descriptions have met a dull inquiry. In the quotations, however, no change a place. The stock continues however, and the property of the stock continues however, and the property of the stock continues however. Eacon sells readily, at 2s, to 5s, per cwt. more money. Other provisions are so done as less thanks.

has fallen off, and prices are a shade lower. P.Y.C., on the spot, is ry inactive, at £29 5s, per ton, on the spot. Rape infirm, at £49 10s, at £42 to £49. Spirits of turpentine have changed hands at 42s, to

s. Office is utill, at fact to 530. Sparits of turpentine have changed hawis at 422, to wt. heing rather cheapens is doing in 10m, at last week's currency. In brandy in sparits the transactions are far more numerous, at full prices.

I shall be transactions are far more numerous, at full prices.

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I shall be transaction are far more numerous, at full prices.

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El 10s. per load. Fine new hors sell readily, at from 100s, to 140s, per cwt. All other kinds are dull,

e public sales have been concluded. During their progress the biddings ruled former terms.

The supplies continue good, and the demand is heavy, at prices varying from

tile Market (Thursday, March 17).—Only a moderate supply of beasts, in tion, was on offer in to-day's market. For all breeds the demand ruled to be 20; reader and three posts. St.; prime Southdown ditto, 5s. 10d. to us. 0a.; nargo-prime coarse-woolled sheep, 5s. 2d. to 5s. 8d.; prime small ditto, 5s. 0d. to 5s. 2d.; large hogs, 8s. 0d. to 2s. 2d.; large hogs, 8s. 0d. to 2s. 2d.; nard quarter old store pigs, 13s. to 22s. each. Total supply: Beats, 902; cows, 140; sheep and lambs, 46:40; calves, 100; pigs, 290. Foreign: Beats, 110; sheep, 700; calves, 100; pigs, 290. Foreign: Beats, 110; sheep, 700; calves, 60.

Acougate and Leadershalt.—The supplies of meature only moderate, and the trade generally is firm, as follows.—Beef, from 3s. 4d. to 4s. 8d.; mutton, 3s. 6d. to 4s. 10d.; lamb, 5s. 8d. to 6s. 8d.; veal, 3s, 10d. to 4s. 10d.; pork, 3s. 10d. to 4s. 4d. per 81b. by the carease.

ROBERT HERBERT.

THE LONDON GAZETTE.

FRIDAY, MARCH 11.

BANKRUPTS.

W. J. GREGGRY, Kingweston, victualler.—J. JENKINS, Llanbarran, Glamorganshire sboemaker.—T. SLATOII, Paddington, grocer.—J. W. BENDEL, Minories, carman.—E. LACSY, Horwick, Derbyshire, builder.—F. W. and C. W. HUGGINS, Derby, wine-merchanta.—T. LEAKE, jun., Nottingham, furnituse-dealer.—E. HAWKES, Birmingham, toloacconiat.—J. BAXTER, Birmingham, builder.—G. MORES, King Edward-street, Newgate-street, City, Hoensed victualler.—J. HUNT, Warwick, miller and baker.—R. WHEELER, Crawford-street, Bryanston-square, oil and colour man.—J. ELLIOIT, Farnbam, Surrey, blackamith.—J. LAMBERT, Nottingham, tailor.—W. B. MASTERS, Hackney-road, draper, SCORICH SEGUESTRATIONS

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THE BIRTHPLACE OF

THE BIRTHPLACE OF
HANS HOLBEIN, AUGSBURG.
FULL of great historical and artistic subjects of interest as the fine old city of Augsburg is, there is one in particular which touches the English artist, and that is the house in which Hans Holbein was born. It is situated in a little out-of-the-way street, now mainly inhabited by dyers. The house itself, with its yellow plastered walls, green borders, and red-tiled roof, is too well kept to be very picturesque; still it is a quiet retreat for an artist, with a little stream gurgling on past the study windows. It has been generally stated that Holbein was a native of Basle, in Switzerland; but it is not only certain that both his father and grandfather were artists settled at Augsburg, but, moreover, that Holbein the elder calls himself citizen of Augsburg on his picture of St. Paul, painted in the year in which our Holbein was born. The Augsburg municipality are therefore well justified in preserving the house, and placing, as they have done, a tablet over the doorway with the following inscription:—

Hier wohnte der berühmte Maler Hans Holbein der ältere, geboren in

Hier wohnte der berühmte Maler Hans Holbein der ältere, geboren in dem Jahre 1470, gestorben 1521, und hier wurde auch sein berühmterer Sohn Hans Holbein Anno 1498 geboren, der zuerst in seiner Vaterstadt, dann in Basel und London die herrlichsten Werke schuf, welche die deutsche Kunst hervorbrachte. Er starb in London 1555 an der Pest.

[Here resided the celebrated painter, Hans Holbein, senior, who was born in the year 1470, and who died 1521. Here, also, was born, in the year 1498, his still more celebrated son, Hans Holbein, who first in his native town, and afterwards in Basle and London, produced the most splendid works which German art ever originated. He died in London of the plague in the year 1555.]

He died in London of the plague in the year 1555.]

The house is now inhabited by a cabinet maker, and some one who does mangling. The next house, with the sign of the dog, was also inhabited by a celebrated local sculptor, Gregory Erhardt, 1470 to 1550.

Holbein arrived in England in 1523, and for more than half a century was the great Court and fashionable painter of the time; but his influence on art in England was not confined to this alone, for, like so many of the great artists of the sixteenth century, he was an architect, designed, modelled, and carved ornamental work adapted for architects, goldsmiths, jewellers, and enamellers, many of which are still the admiration of connoisseurs. The Sketch which we give was drawn at Augsburg by Mr. J. B. Waring, at the close of last year.

At Basle Holbein became



HOUSE AT AUGSBURG IN WHICH HOLBEIN WAS BORN.

acquainted with Erasmus, who gave him a letter to recommendation of Sir Thomas More, and he arrived in England in 1526. Sir Thomas took him into his own house, and, after having employed him for three years, invited King Henry VIII. to see the pictures which Holbein had painted for him. The King was so delighted with them that he immediately took Holbein into his service and gave him ample employment, for which he rewarded him with royal munificence. He adorned the walls of a saloon in the Palace of Whitehall with two great allegorical compositions representing the triumphs of richesand poverty. He likewise executed large pictures of various public transactions, such as Henry VIII. giving a charter to the barber-surgeons, and Edward VI. giving the charter for the foundation of Bridewell Hospital.

"CHALK SUNDAY" IN THE COUNTY OF KILKENNY.

"CHALK SUNDAY" IN THE
COUNTY OF KILKENNY.

THE First Sunday in Lent is
styled "Chalk Sunday" from a
custom indulged in by the village
belles of Kilkenny of chalking all
over the clothes of inveterate
bachelors who have cluded the
trammels of Hymen during the
preceding Shrovetide, which season is looked forward to by the
unmarried portion of the Irish
peasantry as the period of the
year in which those who are inclined to commence housekeeping
are induced to make up their
minds on that important subject
cre the commencement of Lent;
for during that season all matrimonial transactions are suspended,
and those who allow Shrovetide
to glide by unheeded generally
remain "in maiden meditation
fancy free" until that time
twelve months, when another opportunity of committing matrimony is afforded them. When
an unlucky wight of the bachelor
genus appears abroad in his
Sunday suit on this day, on his
way either to or from church, he
is sure to be surrounded by a
group of mischievous merry
maidens, each armed with a lump
of chalk. Resistance is useloss,
for should he escape one party he
is certain of being caught by
another; until, at last, he is
striped all over in such a style of
variegation as might excite the
envy of a harlequin. This operation is intended to mark him out
for the special example of the
class to which he voluntarily
belongs, and to afford annusement
to the neighbours.

Our Engraving is from a Sketch
by Edmund FitzPatrick.



CHALK SUNDAY IN THE COUNTY OF KILKENNY, IRELAND.

SKETCHES IN PARLIAMENT.

IT is not to be supposed because there is a great fight coming on next week that all parties are resting on their arms. Observation going an inch beneath the surface will prove that the current has set against the Government, whether strongly or not remains to be seen. Lord John Russell, in his character of Grand Master of the Constitution of England, by the grace of the absence of anybody else, may have been expected to make a movement against the Reform Bill. Accordingly he assumed the swollen port and rigid expression of countenance which it is to be presumed was adopted by the Barons at Runnymede when he gave his notice of amendment. So full a student of Magna Charta ought, however, to remember that the originators of the Reform measure of the days of King John by no means troubled themselves with abstract resolutions. With a view to the eventualities of modern Ministries, it should also be recollected that abstract resolutions do not point directly to the road to Buckingham Palace at those critical moments when somebody is to be "sent for." No doubt Lord John meant the sting of his amendment to lie in its tail, which has some directness to the increase of the franchise; but his little coup was really spoiled by Mr. William Miles's bluff anticipation of half the amendment, which was, no doubt, communicated to Mr. Disraeli beforehand, and produced his counter notice, which, being interpreted, meant-Only pass the second reading of my bill, and I leave it to your tender mercies in Committee.

which was, no doubt, communicated to Mr. Disraeli beforehand, and produced his counter notice, which, being interpreted, meant—Only pass the second reading of my bill, and I leave it to your tender mercies in Committee.

It was significant of the sort of position in which the Ministry stands that a member like Lord Adolphus Vane Tempost should rise a, ayard or two from the Treasury bench and give notice of a string of amendments which cut down the fancy franchises proposed in the Government bill just one half. No wonder that the Leader of the Ministry in the Commons sits might after rules of the Ministry in the Commons sits might after rules of the Ministry in the Commons sits might after rules of the Ministry in the Commons sits might after rules of the sits of the ministry of the control of the ministry of the control of the control

himself? Even Mr. Bernal Osborne could only produce half a broad joke, so unprovocative of opposition were his predecessors in the debate. Depend upon it that it does not mend the chances of a Government approaching a crisis when its officials are seen two or three times on the wrong side of the tellers of divisions. Then just look at the effect of Lord Clarence Paget's motion about the administration of the Navy. It is quite true that that noble Lord, in his way of handling a question and making a speech, justifies an apology he has made before now, that he is but a seafaring man endeavouring to convey his ideas to shore-going people under the usual difficulties. It is true that his style and his arrangement of matter have a good deal of pitching and rolling about them, and his manner and endeavouring to convey his ideas to shore-going people under the usual difficulties. It is true that his style and his arrangement of matter have a good deal of pitching and rolling about them, and his manner and gesture have much of that unsteadiness which is characteristic of sailors when they find the surface on which they stand is firm and immovable. It is also true that the present Admiralty has not more than a year's responsibility of all the doubtful things which appear to be coming out. But it is impossible to damage a department without weakening a Ministry, especially at a time when, if ever, they should present no loop or cranny into which an enemy's little finger could be inserted. That a spirit of earnest, if not angry, inquiry into naval administrative matters has been aroused no one who watched for ever so short a time the two debates on that subject which have recently taken place can doubt. Take Mr. William Jackson's speech as a type of the feeling. This gentleman is a very quiet, unobtrusive member of Parliament, who

of course does whatever work that calling entails on him conscientiously but usually in silence. Why, he absolutely got into a choking passion and talked of the wrongs of his constituents, who know something about ships, in a way that roused Mr. Disraeli from a fit of torpor into which he had sunk, and induced him to look for Lord Henry Lennox to tell him what it was all about, forgetting at the moment that that noble fetcher and carrier of his has been obliged, temporarily at least, to abdicate his functions.

Altogether the signs and portents augur ill for Ministers. Unless some of the oracles which yet have been dumb speak in their favour when the critical moment arrives, one can hardly see anything looming in the future—say the early morning of Wednesday next—but a large majority against them. And after that, what?

CHINA.

(From our Special Artist and Correspondent.)

Hong-Kong, Jan. 29.

THE events of the past fortnight have been neither momentous nor grave. The "Braves," who threatened our peace, have for the present made themselves excessively scarce; in fact, so scarce as to be entirely invisible to the naked eye; and, what is more strange, they have shown no desire to chow-chow the allies. The allies have, en revanche, been doing a little visiting on their own account, and have really been up to Fatsham; but, instead of meeting with that opposition that every one predicted, they were received in a manner that gave general satisfaction to many, though no doubt a few were disappointed, for, entre nous, Fatsham possesses but few articles worth looting. The expedition started on the 24th inst. The Admiral-General and Staff, also our gallant allies, landed with a Admrat-General and Stall, also our gallant allies, landed with a detachment of fifty marines as a body-guard at about half-past nine a.m. on Friday, and walked about the town for a few hours. When they had seen enough of shops they were invited into swell yamuns, where they ate of cakes galore and sweetmeats, and drank no end of tea—China custom. Three yamuns were visited, and temples; and at about one p.m. the party returned. Not a single soldier was visible. I am sorry I was unable to go, but an attack on my digestive apparatus put me so completely hors de combat that I was compelled to come down to Hong-Kong; therefore I must refer you for further news to the Friend of China. There is a great improvement down here—I mean in the newspapers. The editors do not abuse each other so unmercifully as they have been doing ever since I have been in China; nor do they walk about with horsewhips and revolvers. I cannot account for it, except, perhaps, it is that they have exhausted their stock of epithets. The China Mail editor has been fined £100, which is not at all exhilarating. The Register has fallen into able and gentlemanly hands. The Friend of China is quarrelling with the General, and the Daily Press has objections to six months' confinement. Robarts, the American Consul, got a caning from la ship captain two days ago, after the manner of free and enlightened citizens. Sir John Bowring has returned from his trip to Manilla. He visited the lakes, and was very well received there. Chisholm Anstey goes home by this mail. They've got up a theatre here. Perhaps in a few years Hong-Kong will try and amuse itself, though it will be difficult to leave the darling "almighty dollars" even for a few hours.

Hong-Hong is completely dried up; everything is dusty. The detachment of fifty marines as a body-guard at about half-past nine

amuse itself, though it will be difficult to leave the darling "almighty dollars" even for a few hours.

Hong-Hong is completely dried up; everything is dusty. The trees, instead of having green leaves, have adopted dust-coloured ones. The grass is brown. We have almost forgotten what rain is like, so many mouths of dry weather have we had. The coldest day here was 55° Fahrenheit, and at Canton 41°; but the thermometer was at 71° in the middle of the day a few days ago, but almost continued superbine.

was at 71° in the middle of the day a few days ago, but almost continual sunshine.

At length China and Japan seem to be exciting some interest, not only in England, but in Europe. This is very gratifying to us here. The passport system has already begun I hear, and parties desirous of visiting fatsham can do so now, provided with that important piece of paper. I intend to try it soon. This is a good beginning, and I believe everything has turned out well, and that the treaty will be carried out in good faith. Many robberies have taken place, and houses are frequently broken into; but the most extraordinary case was that of a gentleman having his gold spectacles taken off his nose in broad daylight. There is a large fair being held in the western suburbs at Canton; it lasts only till the New Year's day, and bears a great resemblance to the fair held at Paris on the Boulevards on the Jour de l'An. The natives sell masks for children, toys, and all sorts of funny things. The pastrycooks are hard at work making "sweetnes" for the dear little Celestials, and the big ones, too.

[Some drawings by our Special Artist in China sent with this

[Some drawings by our Special Artist in China sent with this letter will be engraved in future Numbers.]

ROMAN ANTIQUITIES.—The excavations now going on at the Necropolis of the ancient city of Preneste, near the modern town of Palestrina, twenty-five miles south-east of Rome, have been productive of the most interesting results. The property belongs to Prince Barberini, and the researches carried on by his orders have already brought to light an admirable wrought gold necklace in fine preservation, several bronze vases righly ornamented, and other works in metal, amongst which some arcinteresting mirrors with engraved reverses. Utensils of various kinds have also been discovered, made of coloured glass, alabaster, ivory, and even wood.—Bronze and terra cotta vases and utensils, arms, and cups, interesting for the inscriptions they bear, have likewise been recently disinterred at the Necropolis of the ancient Etruscan city of Capena, about thirty miles from Rome, north of the Tiber.

MacNIFICENT BUTCHER'S SHOP.—The Paris correspondent of

Magnificent Butcher's Shop.—The Paris correspondent of the Daily News informs us "that considerable crowds press round a new butcher's establishment at the corner of the Rue Tronchet and the Rue Neuve-des-Mathurins. Upwards of thirty metres in length, the shop is entirely fitted up with white marble on supports of porphyry. The counter is also of white marble on silver caryatides. A fountain of water, six feet in diameter, plays in the centre of the shop, and vases of flowers and shrubs are disposed about with a certain degree of taste. Thirty-nine persons are employed in the establishment, which offers each morning for sale twenty oxen, twenty calves, and sixty sheep. The great novel feature of this establishment is that, while professing to sell cheaper than any other shop in Paris, it delivers with each parcel of meat a ticket which entitles the buyer to a share in the profits at the end of the month. It is reported that thrifty fathers of families are now forcing their appetites to eat enormous quantities of meat in the idea that they are thereby laying up portions for their daughters. I have not sufficiently verified the calculations upon which the new system is based to be able to say whether large customers will pay nothing, and get something to boot—but this result is expected."

Dreadful Sufferings of a Ship's Crew.—On Saturday last

which the new system is based to be able to say whether large customers will pay nothing, and get something to boot—but this result is expected."

Dreadful Sufferings of a Ship's Crew.—On Saturday last the details of the wreck of the barque Diomakir, and the death of several of the crew from starvation, were received at Lloyd's. The ill-fated vessel was on a voyage from Quebec, laden with timber, to the Clyde. Captain Hutchinson, the commander, reports that on the 19th of December, lat. 51° 34′ N., long. 30° 20′ W., while lying to in a strong gale from the west, she was struck by a heavy sea, which swept the decks fore and aft, washed away the wheel and the man (George M'Intosh) who was at it, filling the cabin with water, and causing such damage as to leave the vessel almost a complete wreck. She sprang a leak, and made so much water that the pumps could not keep her free, and she filled with water and became waterlogged, the crew being only able to save about one cwt. of bread, a little beef, and no water. Part of the crew lived in the foretop, and part in the house on deck. Half a biscuit was served out to each man per day. They had no means of saving any water but what ran down the masts when it rained. On the 29th of December a steam-ship passed near, but paid, no attention to them or their signals. January I, strong gale washing over the ship, and the hands suffering much from thirst; some drank sea water. John M'Irmish, seaman, died from exhaustion that night; and another, Henry Frost, deranged, jumped overboard and perished. January 2, gale continuing, a boy died; most of the crew not being able to walk. January 3, served out the last of the bread, nothing being left but a little salt beef, which had to be eaten raw. On January 9 two more of the crew, Samuel Cochrane, a seaman, and John Murray, boy, died from starvation. About noon a ship, which proved to be the Centurion, of and for New York, from Glasgow, was observed standing towards them.

A boat was put off to their relief, and they were all taken

The Isle of Perim, at the entrance of the Red Sea, is now in lossession of a subaltern's guard of English soldiers. The English many cars ago temporarily occupied Perim, and then abandoned it. It would prear that from that time until the reoccupation the island had never been isited, for some buildings left by the English were found by them in pre-isely the same state as when they were abandoned.

CANADA.

(From our own Correspondent.)

Toronto, Feb. 28.

If angry debates and long sittings at the House are to be taken as proofs of business, this day closes a busy month in the annals of the present Parliament. Honourable members have of late allowed the small hours of the morning to pass without flinching from their posts. The majority on the Seat of Government question, to which I referred in my last, has proved a grand coup for the Ministry, who are now carrying everything before them. Mr. Galt, the Inspector-General, who thoroughly understands the interests of the country and the necessity for retrenchment, is hatching a financial egg that promises to give great satisfaction to all save the editor of the Globe. With regard to the Sinking Fund of the province, Mr. Galt has played his cards in a very able manner. His late visit to England was not undertaken without result. It will be remembered that, in 1842 and the succeeding years, a loan of £1,500,000 was negotiated in England, under guarantee from the Imperial Parliament, and allotted in the following proportions:—

Date of Contract.

Anount of Debentures.

To be naid of TORONTO, Feb. 28.

Date And I I				
	unt of Debentu	To be paid off.		
16th of Dec., 1842	£300,000		1st of Jan., 1863	
7th of July, 1843	300,000		1st of July, 1863	
3rd of May, 1844	300,000		1st of April, 1864	
6th of Dec., 1844	200,000		1st of Jan., 1865	
11th of April, 1845	200,000		1st of April, 1865	
5th of Dec., 1845	60,000		1st of Jan.; 1866	
Taken by the Bank of England	140,000		1st of Jan., 1869	
-	27 500 000			

For this we pay nominally four per cent interest, but in reality only £3 13s. 3d., and four per cent on the Sinking Fund, to diminish the principal, or a total of £130,000 per annum for the loan. The Inspector-General, however, has managed to gain an extension of ten years to pay off the loan, so that, by reducing the Four per Cent to Two per Cent on the Sinking Fund, the sum of £30,000 will be annually saved to the province.

Talking of money, you will be surprised to hear that we are again in a sort of dilemma with our currency. Last year it was decided to introduce the deci-



introduce the decimal system, and accordingly twenty, ten; and five cent pieces were ordered from the English Mint. A portion of the amount (£55,000





worth) arrived in January last. The twenty-cent piece so exactly resembled the sterling shilling that many of them were passed as such, although four cents less in value. But another and novel feature of the coin is that it neither represents our current money ner that of the States. The Canadian twenty-cent piece has been examined by the assayers at the United States Mint, and a report published, from which it appears that the central transport of the coin is not equal to that of two American dimes, and will only be taken for bullion at 18\frac{3}{4} cents. Therefore nothing is gained by the new coinage except new difficulty in computing our complicated currency. Something ought to be done to set us right in these monetary matters, and the sooner the better. [The larger coin engraved above is of copper, and is about equivalent to our English halfpenny. The smaller is of silver, and worth five-pence.]

The winter appears to be almost entirely broken up, for although we have an occasional frost, yet everything betokens an early spring. The bay, which had been frozen over in the early part of the month, is now quite open, and the navigation may be said to have recommenced, with the exception of steamers that only begin to run in April. Railway enterprise is no longer kept in check by the severity of the weather. The Grand Trunk Railway—without a doubt the finest and best managed line on this continent—is constantly augmenting its proportions. The route by Detroit will, in a short time, realise new wealth to Canada. Already its influence is felt from Portland and Quebec to Lake Huron and the new country around it. The junction, however, now in process of formation, with the eastern and western system, will ensure a foreign in addition to the existing local traffic of the company, which, however great in itself, is small compared to what may be reasonably expected to accrue from the great junction, which is even now all but complete. I find my time is too limited to-day to give an account of the past and present condition of the Grand Trunk Railway, in which over thirteen millions sterling are invested, but in a subsequent letter I shall endeavour to acquaint your readers with the working of this gigantic undertaking. The winter appears to be almost entirely broken up, for although

Early American History.—One of the saddest facts of early American history is the fanaticism and blood-guiltiness lying like a night-mare over the infant colonies. Cortez and Pizarro in the south, with their hordes of ferocious bandits, marked their track with the blood of the defenceless people, all the while calling on God to witness and approve their zeal against those acknowledged children of the devil; in the north it was incessant war against the Indians, and an endless strife amongst themselves. Persecuted men, fleeing from the pillory and the gallows at home, learnt no mercy from their miseries, but gloried in exacting conformity to their views or martyrdom, all the same as the orthodox Church at Rome had done. In fact, men had not then come to the knowledge of freedom. Only a few, like Vane, Milton, or Roger Williams, were wise enough to be at once earnestly convinced and philosophically tolerant; content with believing for themselves and propagating their belief, but not holding persecution as an element of faithfulness, or thinking that for a man to be a good Christian he must needs be an inhuman citizen. The exodus of the pigrim fathers was a grand epoch in history; one of the grandest recorded for steadfast faith and manly resistance to tyranny; but the pilgrim fathers were no more enlightened than their time. Given the occasion, they showed themselves as implacable and as intolerant as the Laud and the Hyde they had left behind them.—Literary Gazette.

An American Slave-Trafficker under False Colours.— EARLY AMERICAN HISTORY.—One of the saddest facts of early

they showed themselves as implacable and as intolerant as the Laud and the Hyde they had left behind them.—Literary Gazette.

An American Slave-Trafficker under False Colours.—

"Captain" Corrie, the owner and commander of the yacht Wanderer, who recently landed the eargo of slaves in Georgia, has been summarily expelled from the New York Yacht Club, of which he was a member, and the yacht crased from the list of the squadron. The resolution by which this act of justice was performed at the same time stigmatised the traffic in very strong terms, and Corrie's conduct in sharing in it in still stronger. To give you an idea of the code of honour which seems to prevail amongst Southern gentlemen, I may mention that this man is a wealthy South Carolinian, "moving in the first circles" in his native States. He came to New York, bought the Wanderer, the crack yacht of the squadron, was elected a member of the club, and gave himself out to be, and was universally received as, a gentleman of leisure, with aquatic tastes and a long purse, and any quantity of honour. Under cover of all this he coolly fitted out the yacht for the slave trade. She was seized and overhauled here by the United States' Marshal, and, though her stores were admitted to be of a description perfectly astounding for a pleasure-yacht, nevertheless they did not break the requirements of the statute in that case made and provided, and Corrie was fearfully indignant; so they let him go. He appears to have started for the coast of Africa direct, and actually played the fine gentleman amongst the British and American squadrons cruising on the slave coast with the most consummate audacity, entertained the officers splendidly, and finally shipped 300 negroes, and landed them safely in Georgia. He has recently been arrested, an indictment duly found against him by the grand jury, and he has been committed for trial for piracy.

Letters for Mauritus.—On the lst of April next and the officers splendidly, will be abstred.

LETTERS FOR MAURITUS.—On the 1st of April next and thenceforward letters addressed to Mauritius posted unpaid will be charged with a fine of sixpence each letter, in addition to the usual postage; and letters posted insufficiently prepaid will also be charged with the amount deficient and with a fine of sixpence. A similar fine, in addition, to the postage, will be levied in this country upon all letters received from Mauritius which may have have been posted unpaid, or insufficiently paid.

PROPOSED DOCKS AT NORTHFLEET .- The Northfleet Docks and PROPOSED DOCKS AT NORTHFLEET.—The Northfleet Docks and London Quays Company have issued their prospectus, the proposed capital being £1,500,000, in £20 shares. One feature of the scheme is that it will comprise the formation of extensive dry docks, the want of which has long been felt: The entire area of the works will be 165 acres, with a river wall of three-quarters of a mile, and railway and telegraphic communication will be secured by the North Kent line. The distance of Northfleet from London is about twenty miles, and it immediately adjoins Gravesend. intend to give an Engraving of these proposed docks in an early number.

MONUMENT TO A DETECTIVE SERGEANT.

In Highgate Cemetery a monument in white marble has been erected In Highgate Cometery a monument in white marble has been erected by the members of the city of London police force over the grave of Thain, detective policeman. Thain, it may be remembered, was shot by Christian Sattler, a Bavarian, whom he had apprehended at Hamburg, and was conveying to this country. He was a native of Scotland, and his first essay in the character of police constable was in the town of Dundee. After an experience of short duration, but sufficient to enable him to master the rudiments of the line of life he had chosen, he found the arena his native place afforded too confined for the exercise of his energies; and, looking towards the capital of England as likely to present greater facilities for the



development of his talents, offered his services accordingly, and was enrolled in the police force of the metropolis in the year 1840; and finally received into the city of London police in 1842. In this service his aptitude for that peculiar path of the profession which he afterwards so successfully pursued was of early discovery, and he was continuously employed upon operations of a detective character until his untimely death. During the course of fifteen years' service many cases of public interest were intrusted to his charge, in which, in addition to what may be considered his national characteristic of shrowdness, he evinced much skill and judgment, and mostly with successful results. ssful results

successful results.

The following is the inscription on the monument:—

Sacred to the memory of Charles Thair, Detective Sergeant, City of London Police, who was mortally wounded on the high seas, 22nd of November, 1857, by a pistol-shot, fired by a prisoner he was conveying from Hamburg to London. Died the 4th of December, 1857, aged forty-five years. This monument is creeted by the members of the force, in testimony of their regard for his memory.

LONDON-BRIDGE.—(To the Editor.)—With reference to the crowded state of London-bridge, which your Artist has so faithfully sketched, it seems to me that the principal blame rests with the Metropolitan Board of Works, who have been so unaccountably dilatory in constructing the long-projected new road from London-bridge to Stamford-street, Blackfriars. If this road were opened it would at once relieve the bridge from the entire traffic of the South-Eastern Railways, except that portion of it belonging to the City proper. The whole of the traffic to and from the northern parts of the town would pass over Blackfriars-bridge, and all for the western would, of course, go by either Waterloo-bridge or Westminster. It is understood that the board have some £70,000 in hand expressly on account of this improvement; and, although this sum may not be sufficient to complete the whole of their plan, it would surely enable them to clear ground enough to make the road, which is all the public care about, and the rost might be left to another opportunity.—A MAGISTRATE.

The "Prince Frederick William" Steamer.—(To the

account of this improvement; and, although this sum may not be sufficient to complete the whole of their plan; it would surely enable them to clear ground enough to make the read, which is all the public erre about, and the reast might be left to another opportunity.—A MAGISTRATE.

THE "PRINCE FREDERICK WILLIAM" STEAMER.—(To the Editor.)—As you gave last week an illustration of the position of the mailsteamer Prince Frederick William ashor on Calais sands, you will perhaps allow me to remark with reference to this vessel that, from the extraordinary trials to which she has been subjected alloat and ashore, it would appear as if she had been predestined to prove the qualities of iron shipbuilding, and to test the value of water-tight compartments. It will be remembered that last year they were compelled to run on shore near Deal in consequence of an anchor knocking a hole in her bottom when going to the assistance of her Majesty's ship Alexidy. Although blowing very hard I had such confidence in the strength of her build that I hesitated not in twinscher off and anchoring her in the Downs in a wild and busiterous her off and anchoring her in the Downs in a wild and busiterous her off and anchoring her in the Downs in a wild and busiterous her off and anchoring her in the Downs in the water-tight bulkheads kept every other compartment perfectly clean and dry. In the late accident, in entering Calais harbour, she has given still more remarkable evidence of her great strength. The dangerous iron-shod piles of the unfinished Calais pier knocked several holes in her bottom, which filled the fore-cabin compartment with water. In this state she was driven on shore by a heavy gale, and was imbedded in the sand up to the paddle-boxes. Notwithstanding, her engine-room and other compartments were entirely free from leakage, and the saloon compartment was not even damp, her water-tight bulkheads having withstood all pressure on them; and on getting her off, by literally digging her out of the sand (in which she assisted wit

The promoters of the two schemes for doing honour to Wedgwood are using the greatest exertions for their promotion, and with good success. The total amount subscribed towards the Burslem Institute is now nearly £2750; and for the statue the subscriptions amount to £1414.

CHESS.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

Pracy, Dover.—I. Your variation on the Solution of Problem 782 shall have attention 2. Dr Forbes's pamphlet on the origin of classa was printed many years ago, but only for private circulation. It is by far the best work on the subject extant, and deserves general

2. Dr Forbers pamping on the private circulation. It is by far the best work on the subject extend, publicity.

Proved We are not responsible for the obvious and trifling misprint pointed out in the notice to "Sceptio" last week, and we recommend correspondents who would be spared the mortification of seeing their signatures very frequently mispelt to adopt plain the mortification of seeing their signatures very frequently mispelt to adopt plain.

cones. — You should obtain some A B C book on the game before attempting to play. It is ble to find space week after week for answers to the same childish questions on

impossible to find space week after week for answers to the same childish questions on the rules.

E. F.—I. The magazine to which you refer has not reached us. The Chesplayer's Chronicle expired some years ago, and any one is at liberty, we presume, to make use of that title for a new publication.

J. W. New York State—Your problems shall have attention. Being what are called "suicidal" in construction, they are not, however, of any value for publication.

C. L. North Carolina—Received, with thanks. See our next Number.

W. S. P.—Such stipulations reader a problem quite uscless to us. No one nowadays will look at a position clogged with conditions.

Foreval.—I. He can, as we have to say nearly every week.

I. W., Harroate.—It is hall be reported on next week.

I. W., Isarroate.—It is hall be reported on next week.

I. M. Carolina—Received on the conditions and the conditions are such as the conditio

live.

CITIONS OF PROBLEM NO. 783, by Marcus, Iois, J. W. T., F. R., Jenny, I. P., I. A. Knowles, R., I. M. of Sherburn, M. P., D. D., S. W. P., A. Momber, Silco, Georgey, I. H., N. B. S. D. Czar, Medicas, Peter, W. F. S., N. C., H. S., I. W. D., C. F. C., Gregory, John Bul, anximan, Lee, Mercator, F. R. S., Truepenny, Phiz, Sir Pertinax, Old Sait, G. W., X. Y. Z., ne of the Naval Brigade, F. B., T. S. G., Simple Simon, R. D., F. M., Felix, Nemo, irandis, Jacob, Mary, Ponneh, Antony, F. G. R., D. F. W., Juvenis, Derry, Miles, Clericas, Gerwan, B. B. G., Omega, Filp, S. G. S., Rector, Oxoniensis, Brummagem, Cantab, P. Q., Del'a, H. E. of Bayawater, Kenneth, Lionel, Copid, M. G., F. R. S., Bladud, O., vis, Derevon, are correct. All others are wrong.

SOLUTION OF PROBLEM No. 785.

Bto Q Kt 2nd (best)

R to K B 4th (best)

3. Q to Q R 6th
4. Q or Kt mates Anything

SOLUTION OF PROBLEM No. 786.

WHITE.

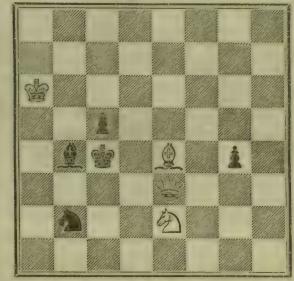
1. Pto K Kt3rd (ch) K moves
2. Qto K Kt6th (ch) K takes Q
(If to B 3rd, then follows Kt to K 3th (ch), and F mates.)

SEACK.

4. P to K B 8th, K to K R sq becoming a Kt (ch)

5. Kt from K 5th (th K to K 4th (ch), and F mates.)

PROBLEM No. 787. By J. B., of Bridport. BLACK.



WHITE.

White to move, and checkmate in three moves

CHESS IN PARIS.

The following games were played between Messrs. Morphy and Anderssen subsequent to their match :—

GAME II. Gambit.)

(King's	Knight's			
WHITE (Mr. M.) BLACK (Mr. A	L) 1			
1. P to K 4th P to K 4th	10.			
2. P to K B 4th P takes P	11.			
3. K Kt to K B 3rd P to K Kt 4t	h 12.			
4. P to K R 4th P to K Kt 5t	h 13.			
5. K Kt to K 5th K Kt to K E	3 3rd 14.			
6. Kt takes K KtP Kt takes K	P. 15.			
7. P to Q 3rd Kt to K Kt	6th 16.			
S. Q B takes P	17.			
(This variation of the King's Knight's	Gam. 18.			
bit was first introduced in some games p				
between Messrs, Staunton and De Riv				
Brussels, and an analysis of it appeared in our columns at the time: it is extremely pretty				
and ingenious; but, with the best pla	Jecoty -			
both sides, the defence has the best of it.				

white (Mr. M.) black (Mr. A.)
b. K Kto B 6th (ch) K to Q sq.
Q B tks Q B P (ch) K takes B
c. Kt takes Q
b. Kt takes Q
b. Kt takes Q
b. Kt takes Q
b. Takes Q
b. Q to K Kt 4th
c. Q to K Kt 4th
c. Q to K B 4th
c. Q to K B 4th
c. K to Q 2nd
c. Kt to Q 2nd
c. Kt to Q 1nd
c. Kt to Brussels, and an analysis of it appeared in our plants at the time: It is extremely pretty and ingenious; but, with the best play on both aides, the defence has the best of it.)

8. K kt takes R

9. Q to K 2nd (ch) Q to K 2nd

22. B to Q kt sq

And Black resigns.

GAME III.

(King's Knight's Gambit.)

white (Mr. A.)
1. P to K 4th
2. P to K 8 4th
4. P to K 4th
2. P to K 8 4th
4. P to K 8 4th
4. P to K R 4th
5. K K t to K B 3rd
6. K t takes Kt P
7. K to Q B 3rd
8. Q K t to Q B 3rd
10. P to Q 4th
11. B to Q 2rd
12. P take P
13. Castles
(In this partie White occasionally reminds of the Andersen of ten years aince, but in most of his games played in Faris we recognise only the comparatively feelie combatant of the Manchester meeting in 1807, and look in vain for even a fash of that gonius which in vain for even a fash of that go (King's Knight's Gambit.) he Manchester man fash of they general sain for even a flash of they general saired the victor of 1851.)

Q B to K Kt 5th

WHITE (Mr. A.)

1. P to K 4th

2. P to K B 4th

3. K B to Q B 4th

4. P to K 5th

5. B to Q Kt 3rd

6. K Kt to K B 3rd

7. Castles.

8. K B to Q R 4th

9. B takes Kt (ch)

9. P to Q 4th

1. P to Q B 3rd

2. P to Q Kt 3rd

4. P to Q R 3rd

R to Q R 3rd

R to Q B 3rd (King's Bish (King's Bishop's Gambit.)

PLACK (Mr. M)
P to K 4th
P takes P
K Kt to K B 3rd
B to K Kt 5th
B to K Kt 5th
P to K Kt 4th
P takes B
P to Q B 4th
B to K Kt 4th
P takes B
P to Q B 4th
B to K 2nd
P takes KP
Castles

So. P to K 6th
P to K B 3rd
P to K B 5rd
So. P to K 6th
B to K 2nd
P takes K P
Castles

So. P takes P
Castles PLACK (Mr. M.)
P to Q R 4th
P to K R 3rd
P takes P
R to Q Kt 3rd
R to K Kt 3rd
B to K R 6th
B takes B
K to Kt 2nd
Q to Q B sq
R to K R sq
R to R 7th (ch)
R to R 8th (ch)
K R to R 6th (ch)
R to R 6th (ch)
R takes K (ch)
O takes B (ch) 29. P takes P
30. P takes P
31. K to K tsq
32. K to B 2nd
33. K to K 3rd
34. K to K 3rd
35. R takes R
And White Castles
R to Q Kt sq
P to Q B 4th
Kt takes Kt
P takes Kt P

CHESS IN SAN FRANCISCO.—A new chess club called "The Cosmopolitan" has just been started in San Francisco upon a superb scale. On the first night of meeting one hundred and sixteen members were enrolled, and it was fully expected this number would in a few days reach to two hundred.

EPITOME OF NEWS-FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC.

Spring will commence this year at 3h. 20m. on the morning of next, the 21st

Mr. Cobden's arrival in New York is announced in the American

850,940 lb..

The deliveries of tea in London made up for last week were 50,940 lb., being an increase, as compared with the previous week.

There have been fresh earthquakes in the Abruzzi, and several we craters have recently opened in Mount Vesuvius.

M. Alexandre Dumas has arrived at Marseilles, returning from s long travels in Russia and the East.

Sir W. Morton Peto has offered the Danish Government to undertake the construction of a railway across Jutland.

The authorities of St. Petersburg have interdicted the further preaching in that city of Father Soullard, the well-known Jesuit.

Several persons formerly condemned and exiled for political tences have been authorised to return to France.

Captain Norton has presented to the United Service Institution seemens of his liquid fire shells, adapted to deep-grooved Enfield rides.

The Earl of Rosslyn has accepted the post of Under-Secretary State for War, vacated by Viscount Hardinge.

On Wednesday a paper was read before the Society of Arts, by Professor Leoni Levi, "On Trade Marks"—Sir R. Bethell in the chair.

The Memorial of Pau states that the health of Marshal Bosquet is improving, and that he every day takes a carriage airing.

In one month 150,000 persons were reported to have died at

A Danish vessel has been driven away from the coast of Japan, no treaty having been concluded between that country and Denmark.

The free importation into Portugal, until the 31st of May next, wheat, barley, and beans, is permitted.

of wheat, barley, and beans, is permitted.

The Queen has approved of Mr. Johann Philipp Schneider as Consul at Calcutta for the Free Hanseatic city of Hamburg.

Mr. George P. Bond has been appointed Director of the Observatory at Cambridge, U.S., to succeed his father, the late W. C. Bond, Major-General Robert Henry Wynyard, C.B., has been appointed Lieutenant-Governor of the Cape of Good Hope.

On Monday the King of Sardinia completed the thirty-ninth year of his age, and on Wednesday next he will have completed the tenth of his reign.

On Tuesday Sir Archibald Alison delivered a lecture on the question of currency in the Glasgow City Hall, under the auspices of the United Trades Council.

The marriage of M. Emerat and Mdlle. Eveillard, daughter of the French Consul murdered at Jedda, was celebrated on Saturday the church of St. Clothilde, Paris.

Another volume from the pen of the late Hugh Miller is in the press. It is entitled a "Sketch Book of Popular Geology," being a series of lectures delivered before the Philosophical Institution of Edinburgh.

The death of Mr. R. J. Brown, of Circncester, the founder of the Royal Agricultural College, is announced. A vacancy in the director-ship of the Great Western Railway occurs by this death.

The frigate Niagara has been under survey at Brooklyn. All her valves, which were of composition, have been condemned, and iron ones are to be substituted.

A new Corn Exchange at Sandbach was formally inaugurated on Thursday week by a dinner. The building includes a reading-room, library, and lecture-hall, which have been open for some time.

An Algiers Museum is being established at the Palace de l'Industrie at Paris, where all the trophies and ethnographic curiosities of Algiers will be exhibited and preserved. The Academy of Fine Arts at St. Petersburg will open an Art-

Exhibition in the course of this spring, to which artists of all nations are in vited. All the works of art have to arrive at St. Petersburg by the 28th inst. A letter from Clifton, written on the 13th inst., states:—" More in has fallen here during the last forty-eight hours than for six years evious during the same interval, the amount being three inches."

Mr. Fortune, who was dispatched to China by the United States' Government, had sent to Washington large quantities of tea seed packed in earth.

At Liverpool, on Monday, the Rev. Rector Campbell laid the

At Liverpool, on Monday, the Rev. Rector Campbell laid the foundations of a new church, to be called St. Mary Magdalene, in Finch-street, which has long enjoyed a most unenviable reputation.

The "Christus Consolator" of the late Ary Scheffer sold at the sale of the Duchess of Orleans for the sum of 60,000 france—£2400. The purchaser of the picture was M. Fodor, a Dutch gentleman.

A Treasury warrant in the Gazette of Friday week imposes an additional payment of 6d. on all unpaid letters to Canada, and letters will be forwarded whether prepaid or not.

Street tablets, similar to those fixed in Paris and other Continental towns, are being placed in different parts of the City. The names of the streets have also in several instances been affixed to the public lamps.

The Augsburg Gazette announces that at Munich, three days back, the Chamber in a secret sitting unanimously voted a credit to the Government of 13,000,000 florins for military purposes.

Out of 9995 elms which three years ago adorned the Champs Elysées, in Paris, 3500 are dead, and 2000 in a dying state. Upwards of 800 are stated to have perished from gas exhalations.

The Earl of Malmesbury has appointed John Elliott Hyndman, Esa, to be agent at Dublin for the issue of Foreign Office passports; and J. Williams, Esq., to be agent at Bath for the same purpose.

The workmen of the Elswick Engine Works, to the number of about nine hundred, were entertained by their employer, Sir William Armstrong, at a dinner in the Assembly Rooms, Newcastle, last Saturday.

The number of cigars and cigarettes consumed in France in 1857 was as follows:—Havannah and Manilla cigars, 36,086,500; cigars made in France, 481,071,500; cigarettes, 6,478,000: total, 523,636,000.

Sir Roderick Murchison, President of the Royal Geographical Society, has issued cards for two receptions of the Fellows, with the chief literary and political celebrities in London: the first took place on Wednesday, and the second will be held on the 30th inst. Mr. Charles Dickens will bring out on the 30th inst.

Mr. Charles Dickens will bring out on the 30th of April a new periodical, to be entitled All Round the Year. Household Words will cease to appear on the last Saturday in May. The new serial will open with a new tale by Mr. Dickens.

The Affghan chief, Sid Dyk Khan, who has been at Constanti-nople for two years as a refugee from Candahar, has left for Alexandria on board the Silistria, with a suite of twenty-four persons. He intends pro-ceeding thence to England.

The Eden of Monaco states that the examination of the individuals held in custody for having some short time back appeared in a riotous manner before Monaco has come to a close. Six have been set at liberty, and eight are ordered for trial.

The executive committee for making the arrangements for the next meeting of the Association for the Promotion of Social Science in Bradford have resolved to recommend the council to invite the Earl of Carlisle to be president.

Messrs, Rothschild and Sons have notified that from the 1st of April, 1859, they will pay off at par the balance then remaining due of the Brazilian Pive per Cent Loans of 1829, contracted for by the late Mr. N. M. Rothschild and others.

A German paper mentions the fall of the church at Weissenbern, near Ulm. During Divine service one of the pillars gave way, and the whole building came down. Thirteen persons lost their lives, and twenty others were injured.

The Union Bretonne of Nautes states that the Russian Government has recently given orders to the shipbuilders in different French ports to the amount of ten millions of francs. These of Nantes will reckon for three millions.

It has been decided to present to the Rev. Dr. Hook, from his old parishioners in the parish of Holy Trinity at Coventry, an address upon his appointment to the deanery of Chichester. After a lapse of twenty years, a grateful sense of his services is retained.

A splendid horse, of pure Spanish blood, was landed on Thursday week from the *Perseverance* at Portsmouth, having been purchased of Colonel Somerset, by command of the Queen, at the request of his Royal Highness Prince Alfred.

The North Wales Chronicle states that a survey is now being made of a line of railway to Dolgelly, from a point near Corwen on the pre-posed line from Rusbon to Denbigh, and that there is every prospect of the undertaking being carried out.

TESTIMONIAL TO SIR W. M. MANNING.

An influential meeting of Australian colonists assembled on Friday, the 28th of January last, at the residence of Mr. Serjeant Manning, Q.A.S., in Sussex-gardens, Hyde-park, to present to Sir William Montagu Manning the elegant silver service purchased by the subscriptions of the inhabitants of New South Wales. The service, independently of a rich silver salver presented by the Bar of New South Wales, was composed of a magnificent epergne, accompanied by four dessert-stands, representing Spring, Summer, Autumn, and Winter, presented by the colonists, the epergne bearing the following inscription:—

THE "ONE TUN" RAGGED SCHOOLS, WESTMINSTER.

On Monday evening last one hundred mothers of children attending the above schools were entertained with tea at the School-rooms, through the liberality of Lord Shaftesbury, who, with several members of the committee and others interested in ragged schools and mothers' meetings, took tea also at the same time. We give an Engraving of the Interior of the "One Tun" as it appeared on this interesting occasion.

Grace before and after tea was sung, and a prayer offered by the Rov. B. Price, of Buckingham Chapel. The tables having been removed, from twenty to thirty of the fathers were then admitted.

Lord Shaftesbury opened the proceedings in a short speech, in which his Lordship expressed his delight in seeing such a number of mothers assembled in connection with the One Tun to partake of the tea, &c., which he had promised them some time ago; and he must say that there were evident signs of improvement in their appearance. He should ever be ready to do anything in his power calculated to forward the interest of this school and kindred institutions, which had already accomplished, under God's blossing, such a large amount of good. The noble Earl then left the meeting, and the chair was occupied the remainder of the evening by the Rev. J. T. Brown (chairman of the committee). The Rev. W. W. Robinson, of Christ Church, Chelsea, next addressed the meeting in a graphic and telling speech, in which he gave the results of his nineteen years' experience as a tetotaller. The Rev. Benjamin Price, in an animated speech, next addressed the meeting in a graphic and telling speech, in which he gave the results of his nineteen years' experience as a tetotaller. The Rev, Benjamin Price, in an animated speech, next addressed the meeting in a graphic and telling speech, in which he gave the results of his nineteen years' experience as a tetotaller. The Rev, Benjamin Price, in an animated speech, next addressed the methers' meetings, the gratitude of the parents, and the increase in atten

TESTIMONIAL PRESENTED TO SIR W. M. MANNING BY THE COLONISTS OF NEW SOUTH WALES.

reward. He hoped he had not said too much in reference to his son, but Sir H. Parker had touched a chord which moved him deeply. Sir Henry again expressed his deep thankfulness.

This magnificent testimonial was manufactured by Hunt and Roskell, Bond-street.

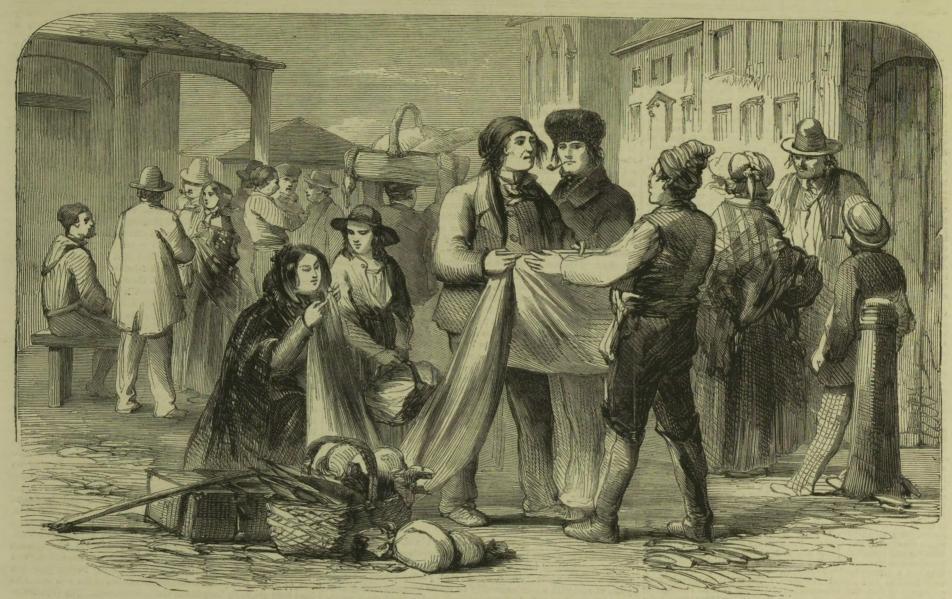
THE "ONE TUN" RAGGED SCHOOLS, WESTMINSTER.

couple their present chairman and Miss Cooper in the vote. The Rev. Chairman informed the parents that a meeting for special worship was held every Sunday ovening, at half-past six o'clock; and the proceedings, which had been throughout of the most cheering character, terminated about half-past nine o'clock with the Doxology.

In looking over the report of the schools just published we perceive that the sum of £516 has been subscribed to the fund for converting the One Tun publichouse into ragged schools, with baths, master's residence, &c., and that nine members of the and £36 were collected by Mr. Robert Richardson, C.E., of Great George-street, Westminster; £46 by Mr. Gent, secretary to the Ragged School Union; and a considerable amount through the hon. secretary (Miss Cooper), as also by the master of the schools. The sum of £3 has recently been sent to the master for special cases of distress—£2 being from a Yorkshire gentleman in one of the Government offices in Whitehall. Some of the children have been placed out in the world, and the master, Mr. Wood, has now an application, through the interest of their patron,



THE ONE TUN' RAGGED SCHOOLS, WASHMINSTER, -THA MEETING FOR THE MOTHERS OF THE CHILDREN.



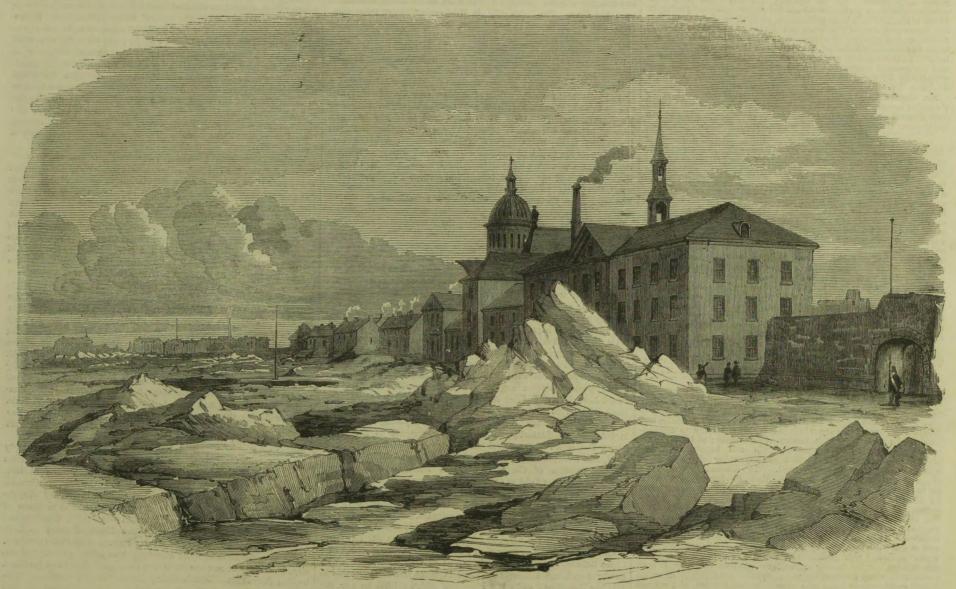
MONTREAL MARKET: HABITANS PURCHASING CLOTH.

from a public company, for six boys, who will have constant employment and be trained to fulfil various situations, according to their abilities, and be further instructed by having one week out of three set apart entirely for school; thus they will have the means of gaining an honest livelihood given them. The committee have noticed the gratitude of the parents, and their great desire to avail themselves of the opportunity offered; and they hope, with the blessing of the Almighty, to reach the hearts of fathers and mothers by showing kindness to these their almost hitherto neglected little ones. The necessity of ragged schools is now, says the report, an admitted fact. What would be the condition of London were there no such schools, and the twenty thousand children now being trained up in them in the way they should go were again to return to their native courts, alleys, and dens? The committee beg the assistance of those

desirous of promoting education among the poor, to lend their aid to extend its usefulness, either to enlarge the present schools or to form others in this district, where so much has yet to be done.

The annual festival of the friends and supporters of the Newstreet Dockhead Ragged Schools was held on Monday evening in the large paper-staining factory of Mr. Thorp, Maltby-street, Russell-street, Bermondsey. The Right Honourable the Lord Mayor presided. The building was very prettily decorated with banners, evergreens, and tablets, on which were inscribed various mottoes. After tea, to which 500 persons sat down, prayer was offered by the Rev. H. Vachell. Mr. Smith, the honorary secretary, then read the annual report, which stated that the number of children attending

the week-day classes having increased from 80 to 100, and the Sunday classes from 120 to 130, had necessitated the renting of two additional rooms in the neighbourhood, and the committee were therefore anxious to obtain suitable accommodation under one roof, for which they now sought assistance. The receipts of the past year amounted to £110 5s. 6d., while the expenditure was £127 12s. 8d. The Right Hon. the Lord Mayor having addressed the meeting and enlarged on the advantages of such schools as these, the Rev. Dr. Spence moved and the Rev. W. D. Long seconded the adoption of the report, which was unanimously carried. The meeting was further addressed by the Revs. John Adly, F. Perry, W. Malpas, D. J. Parry, and Thomas Pocock, Esq.; and, after a vote of thanks to the Lord Mayor, was closed with prayer by the Rev. C. W. Banks.



BREAKING UP OF THE ICE IN THE ST. LAWRENCE AT MONTREAL,—SEE NEXT PAGE.

LITERATURE.

THE AUTOBIOGRAPHY OF A PHRENOLOGIST. Edited by DAVID GEO. GOYDER, F.R.S. Simpkin, Marshall, and Co.

GEO. GOYDER, F.R.S. Simpkin, Marshall, and Co. A genuine autobiography is a rare production. Vanity prompts many a man to parade and oven exaggerate his virtues; a sense of shame induces him to conceal his weaknesses, follies, and vices. It is unreasonable to expect a full and truthful disclosure of every thought and act of a man's life; and, where such revelations are professedly given, we may, without being uncharitable, suspect their complete accuracy. Rousseau indeed may be cited as an exception, but morality would not be served if others followed his example. Cowley's says "it is a hard and a nice thing for a man to speak of himself; it grates his own heart to say anything of disparagement, and his readers' ears to hear anything of praise from him." With these feelings we opened Mr. Goyder's volume, in which there is praiseworthy candour without the taint of egotism, many noble soutiments, and several curious and instructive facts. Though the title would lead the reader to anticipate that the book was confined sentiments, and several curious and instructive facts. Though the title would lead the reader to anticipate that the book was confined to phrenology, that is not the case. The writer is a Swedenborgian preacher and missionary; and be dissertates largely on his faith, and publishes some of his sermons on disputed points of theology. He has placed on record some biographical sketches of leading ministers of his persuasion, and related some particulars of Dibdin, the songwriter; of Elliston, the actor; of Martin, who fired York Minster; or Robert Owen, of New Lanark; and Miss Squirrell, of Shottisham, in Suffolk, who during twelve months took very little solid food, and for the last nine weeks of that period neither solid nor fluid nourishment of any kind. ment of any kind.

for the last nine weeks of that period neither sold nor fluid nourishment of any kind.

Mr. Goyder was placed at nine years of age on the foundation of Westminster School. That institution was founded for the education of orphans, but our author tells us that he believes himself to have been the only orphan on the establishment when he was admitted; and he animadverts with just severity on the abuses of the charity, pupils being received both whose parents were living and in opulence. At Westminster the system of fagging was sternly enforced, and its cruelty is exposed by the writer in vivid colours.

All new discoveries are regarded with distrust, and frequently receive a violent opposition. Error is always in the field, and resists every effort of truth to displace it from its position. Phrenology has shared the common fate—ridicule by professed jokers whose reflective faculties are generally small, and who therefore cannot look below the surface of things, and denunciation by the elergy as leading to conclusions unwarranted by Holy Writ. Whether this new science is yet perfect in all its parts may be doubted, but its fundamental principles rest on facts that rashness or obstinacy alone call in question. From simple observation gamekeepers and its fundamental principles rest on facts that rashness or obstinacy alone call in question. From simple observation gamekeepers and jockeys judge of dogs and horses by their points, and are rarely mistaken. On them legible characters are marked, though all cannot interpret those external signs. Why should not this be true of man? Without any study we see at a glance the different conformation in the heads of different races of men, and we see it also in the same races. Frequently we act on the knowledge thus almost instinctively acquired, conceiving friendship or distrust for those whom we casually encounter. From a very early date there have been fanciful speculations on the seat of the mental faculties and moral sentiments, showing that the early physiologists believed that they had a defined habitat or locality. Their notions were certainly very fanciful, and indeed ridiculous. The moral sentiments were consigned by them to the thoracic and abdominal viscera. Pythagoras, very fanciful, and indeed ridiculous. The moral sentiments wer consigned by them to the thoracic and abdominal viscera. Pythagoras consigned by them to the thoracic and abdominal viscera. Pythagoras, Plato, Galen, and Haller, with some other philosophers, placed the sentient soul, or intellectual faculties, in the brain, but they did not map them into separate regions. Aristotle placed the sentient soul in the heart, Van Helmont in the stomach, Des Cartes and his followers in the pineal gland, Drelincourt and others in the cerebellum. These were mere conjectures, having no pretensions at all to science, but they proved the existence of a problem that required captains. quired solution.

all to science, but they proved the existence of a problem that required solution.

The investigations of Gall were conducted in a very different manner. He rejected all hypotheses and borrowed nothing from imagination. His method was one of cautious observation. He soon arrived at the conclusion that physiology was an unsafe guide when separated from anatomy, and was thus led to inquire into the structure of the brain. "He did not, as many have imagined, first dissect the brain, and pretend by that means to have discovered the seats of the mental powers. Neither did he, as others have conceived, first map out the skull in various compartments, and assign a faculty to each according as his imagination led him to conceive the place appropriate to the power. On the contrary, he first observed a concomitance between particular talents and dispositions, and particular forms of the head; he next ascertained, by removal of the skull, that the figure and size of the brain are indicated by these external forms; and it was only after these facts were determined, and the brain was minutely dissected, that light was thrown upon its structure." In this cautious manner phrenology was treated as a science, and its general truths and fundamental principles are now well established by repeated observations and experiments, whatever doubts or difficulties may still remain as to its details.

Mr. Goyder has bravely fought the battle of life, and nobly struggled against adversity. These memoirs of his career will be read with interest by all who seek instruction in phrenology, and who can sympathise with the privations of a persevering scholar.

The Night Side of London. By J. Ewing Ritchie. Tweedie. These sketches of the metropolis, faithfully drawn from life, may be read with advantage by those silly youths who are ambitious of running the career of fast young men. They describe the homes and haunts of vice and folly in which the springs of virtue are poisoned and physical health is undermined. Every effort to banish intemperance merits encouragement, and Mr. Ritchie deserves credit for his labours in so good a cause, although he has done little more than tread a beaten path. But, in truth, we cannot have too much of this purifying literature, which never fails to awaken reflection wherever it penetrates. The volume before us wages deadly war against public-houses, theatres, and gardens in which the proprietors look for profit to the consumption of intoxicating liquors, ever pernicious, but rendered more so in these resorts by adulteration. There is no intention in these remarks to condemn all licensed victuallers, the great majority of whom conduct their establishments with respectability; but where the temptations of dancing and singing are held out to lure both sexes, that a revenue may be derived from alcohol, it is wise to warn the unwary of the ruin that inevitably must ensue. THE NIGHT SIDE OF LONDON. By J. EWING RITCHIE. Tweedie.

GENERAL DEBILITY, AND DEFECTIVE NUTRITION: their Causes, Consequences, and Treatment. By ALFRED SMEE, F.R.S., &c.

Mr. Smee, who is well known for his scientific acquirements, has favoured the profession of medicine and the public with a sensible and valuable little treatise on a subject of considerable importance and valuable little treatise on a subject of considerable importance—
viz., debility, and defective nutrition, in their relation to health and
disease. The subject is one which it is highly necessary to comprehend in its bearing on the treatment of disease; and, if rightly
understood, calculated to prolong life and benefit a larger
proportion of mankind than that of any other single question
which could have been selected. In discussing the value
of good air, the author tells us that its hygrometric state,
as to its wetness and dryness, is of consequence, and that
he has been led to construct a very simple form of hygrometer, which will show by inspection, with sufficient accuracy,
the state of any room, bed, or other situation, from the
vegetable parchment, invented by Mr. Gaines, and perfected by Mr.
Delarue. It is made by immersing blotting-paper in sulphuric
acid of a definite strength, by which it is immediately converted into vegetable parchment, invented by Mr. Gaines, and perfected by Mr. Delarue. It is made by immersing blotting-paper in sulphuric acid of a definite strength, by which it is immediately converted into a new material; this contracts in a dry, and expands in a moist, atmosphere. "By taking advantage of this property I have constructed many forms of hygrometers, the most simple of which I shall endeavour to bring into general use, and which, if I am not greatly mistaken, will be hereafter the concomitant of the thermometer in every home, and prevent many a traveller from catching a severe rheumatism in a damp bed." We commend the little book at the perusal of our readers.

TRANSATLANTIC SKETCHES.

FROM ALBANY TO MONTREAL

FROM Albany to Montreal, the commercial metropolis of the Canadas, is a ride of 254 miles—a long distance if measured by time, for the express trains upon American railways, so far from equalling the speed attained in England, seldom average more than twenty miles an hour. Leaving Albany late in the afternoon, our train halted, after having made ninety miles, at Rutland, in Vermont, where the passengers had to sleep for the night. In this distance an incident occurred, of no particular importance in itself, but interesting to a stranger and worth recording, as showing the free-and-easy manner in which some public affairs are managed in America, and how much more of a levelling institution the railway is sometimes made to be in the New World, than it ever can be in the Old. I had taken my place in the car at the extreme end, where there is but room for one person on the seat, but with accommodation opposite for two. A traveller shortly afterwards deposited his overcoat upon one of these seats to retain possession. In about three minutes afterwards a stout burly personage entered the car, leading in a white man and a negro, fettered, and manacled together. This was the first time during my travels in the States that I had ever observed a coloured man in a public vehicle. Ap proaching my place, the burly individual in charge, whom I supposed to be a constable, but who called himself the Sheriff, coolly threw upon the floor the coat left by the intending traveller, and directed his white and black prisoners to take possession of the two seats. I told him that one of the seats was engaged. "I can't help that," he replied; "it's doubly engaged now by my prisoners." Not desirous of such close proximity either to a white or a black felon, I looked around the car in search of more agreeable accommodation, but all the seats were filled. Resolving to make the best of a disagreeable business, I took refuge in the perusal of a book, and hoped that I should soon be relieved from such uncomfortable companionship by the arrival of the captives at their place of destination.

"What have these chaps been a doin', Sheriff?" said a traveller

to me, turning his quid in his mouth.
"I am not the Sheriff," I replied. "If I were I think I should travel with my prisoners somewhere else than in the public carriage.

"Well, it a'nt pleasant," he rejoined, "especially when one of em's a nigger. What have you been a doin' on, Sambo?" he added,

turning suddenly to the negro.
"Nuffin at all, massa," was the reply. "I'm innocent, and did

nuffin; and am got two years for it."

The white prisoner made no observation; and, the real Sheriff making his appearance at this moment, my interlocutor assailed him with a cannonade of inquiries, and elicited the whole of the ircum stances. The white man-a well-formed youth, scarcely twenty years of age, with a countenance by no means unprepossessing-had committed a desperate highway robbery, and, after having nearly killed a man, had rifled him of all his money, amounting to no more than seventy-five cents, or three shillings. For this crime he had been sentenced to ten years' imprisonment. The negro had been implicated, with a woman of bad character, in robbing a sailor of thirty dollars, and had been sentenced to two years' imprisonment. The negro was loud in his complaints of the injustice of his punishment; but the white man refused to enter into any conversation upon the subject-not because he was dogged or obstinate, but apparently because he knew that his sentence was just, and that the less he said about it the less there would be of hypocrisy in his behaviour. He was exceedingly gracious to his black companion, and several times took a large cake of chewing-tobacco out of a side-pocket of his coat and offered it to the negro. The two chewed together in sympathy of sorrow, and contributed quite as largely as any freeman present—perhaps a little more so—to the copious saliva upon the floor. The "Sheriff," in this respect, kept them company, and condescended to accept from the highwayman the luxury of a chaw.

"Will he have any of that in prison?" I inquired.
"No, poor devil!" said the Sheriff; and, as if that were the most

grievous part of his sentence, "no, not for ten years."

Next morning, on starting from Rutland for Montreal, I secured a seat at a distance from the officer of the law and his prisoners, and saw no more of them. Our train sped near or through the cities of Vergennes, Burlington, and St. Albans, and amid the beautiful scenery of the Green Mountains. The weather, though it was the second week of April, was exceedingly cold, and the tops and slopes of the Green Mountains were covered with snow; but in the valleys the neat white cottages and villas, and still neater white churches of the descendants of the ancient Puritans, built of wood, but painted to imitate stone, gleamed cheerily in the sunshine. But the further north we went the thicker lay the snow; and, on arriving at the shores of Lake Champlain, not one of the largest but perhaps the most beautiful of all the American lakes, we saw innumerable blocks of floating ice upon the water. From Whitehall, at its southern extremity, where it is no wider than a river, to Rouse's Point at its northern termination, Lake Champlain extends for nearly 150 miles. In some parts it is twenty miles in width, and in other parts varies from one mile to ten or twelve. In the summer it is traversed by numerous fine steam-boats, but at this early period of the year they had not commenced their trips, and the only mode of conveyance was the dreary rail and the suffocating car. Before arriving at Rouse's Point the rails cross Lake Champlain twice, the transit on each occasion affording to the passengers magnificent views over its beautiful expanse.

At Rouse's Point I took my farewell of the territory of the United States, and entered into the dominions of her Majesty Queen Victoria. This important station ought to have belonged to Canada, and would have done so if Lord Ashburton, dispatched by our Government in 1846 to settle the Oregon and Maine boundaries, then in dispute between the two nations, had been anything like a match in intellect, in dexterity, in logic, or in purpose to the astute lawyer Daniel Webster, against whom he was pitted. But the British Lord, half an American in heart, and perhaps allied too closely to the trading interests of the great house of Baring Brothers to see things in their true light as regarded either Great Britain or Canada, was of no more account than a piece of red tape or a stick to be whittled, in the hands of the great Yankee lawyer and orator. Not only Rouse's Point—a place of great strategical importance—but the larger portion of the State of Maine, and with it the free access of Canadian traffic to the ocean in midwinter, when the St. Lawrence is closed up by the ice, were thus lost to Canada. And all because Great Britain, ignorant of Canada and of its vast importance, sent a good-natured and incompetent Lord to make himself agreeable to Brother Jonathan, and settle a business which neither he nor the Home Government understood anything about, except that it was troublesome. Let all true Englishmen fervently pray that war between the United States and Great Britain will never arise to make

the Canadians rue the day when their interests were so grossly sacrificed by a man who knew so little about them, and by a Government that scarcely deserved to retain so splendid a colony.

From Rouse's Point the rail stretches to the Canadian village of Caughnawaga, on the St. Lawrence. This village is inhabited wholly by the Indian tribe that forms almost the sole remnant of the once-powerful Iroquois. These Indians, who have a strong family resemblance to the gipsies of Europe, and who pretend to tell fortunes in the same manner by palmistry, are the sole recognised To the emoluments which they derive from pilots of the Rapids. this source they add the profits gained by the manufacture of mocassins, leggings, bead-purses, and other fancy work, in which their women more particularly excel. Here our passengers had to leave the rail and embark on the steamer to cross the St. Lawrence to Lachine. This place is situated near the celebrated Rapids of the same name. Here the loud cry of "All aboord!"-universal in America - summoned us to take our places once more in the railway cars; and, after a journey of some miles, we arrived at the venerable, picturesque, and flourishing city of Montreal.

In the United States the towns are so much alike in their architectural and general appearance as to cease very speedily to have much interest for the traveller beyond that inspired by history, or by the remembrance of the kind friends who reside in them The only prominent exceptions within the compass of my experience were New Orleans and Boston—far apart it is true, but suggesting reminiscences of Europe, either by the crooked picturesqueness of their streets, or, as in New Orleans, by the foreign names and costume of the people, and the style of building. But Montreal combines to European eyes all these sources of interest, and has features of its own which give it a character quite distinct from that of any other place on the American continent except Quebec. Let me not be accused of narrowness of mind and sympathy, or of an undue and unwarrantable feeling Let me not be accused of narrowness of of nationality, if I avow that I experienced a sensation of pride and satisfaction, after a six months' tour in a country where I was made to feel that I was a "foreigner," on once again setting my foot upon British territory, upon seeing the familiar standard of England floating from the public buildings, and noticing the well-known red coats of the British soldiers who were doing duty in the streets. To pass from Rouse's Point to Canadian soil was like crossing the Atlantic, in the difference which it made in my patriotic senti ments—or prejudices, if they deserve the latter name. almost as much at home in Montreal as if I had landed in Liverpool. To me the Canadians were Englishmen, not Americans. And one of the most noticeable things in Canada, with which a stranger can scarcely fail to be impressed before he has been a week in the country, is not exactly the antipathy but the estrangement which has sprung up between the people of the United States and those of the British possessions. During the last twenty years the line of moral and political demarcation between the two seems to have been gradually lengthened and strengthened. The explanation is, that the less heavily the yoke of the mother country has been allowed to bear upon the colony, the more affectionately the colony has clung to the old land, from whose best blood she has sprung, and by whose gentle example she is governed. So far from ex pressing a desire for annexation to, or incorporation with, the United States, the Canadians insist in the most fervid manner upon their separate and irreconcilable nationality. Not unfrequently, when hard driven by ultra-Republican orators of the "Spread Eagle" school, they declare it to be far more probable, if ever a split take place in the Union, or a war d Foutrance break out betwixt the United States and Great Britain, that Vermont, Maine, Connecticut, Rhode Island, and Massachusetts will claim incorporation with the Canadas, than that the Canadas will claim incorporation with the Republic of the Stars and Stripes, and so inherit the heavy responsibilities of the striped or "slave" portion of the Union without deriving any real advantage from association with that more northern and more liberal portion which is represented by the "stars" without the stripes. an over-zealous American so far forgets his manners as to talk of annexation in the company of Canadians, the reply takes the somewhat contemptuous turn that the Hudson is the natural boundary of Canada, and that, if annexation be either necessary or desirable, Canada may some day take the initiative, and seize upon Maine and the harbour of Portland. I have witnessed more than one Yankee so taken aback at the daring of the suggestion as to give up the struggle without any further parley, except, perhaps, between two chaws or two whiffs, such slang phrase, as "I guess that's coming it strong-rayther!" or "Brother Jonathan's not green enough to Montreal, invariably pronounced Montre-all, is one of the most

ancient cities on the North American continent, having been founded in the year 1642. It contains a population of about 75,000. It is not only a beautiful but a solidly-built city, and wears a general air and aspect of strength befitting the climate. By the French Roman Catholics, who form nearly one half of the population, it is called affectionately the "Ville Marie," or town of the Virgin Mary, and the names of its principal streets, derived from those of the Saints in the Romish Calendar, testify alike to the fervency and to the faith of its founders. The original Indian name, or rather that of the village on the site of which it is built, was Hochelaga, a name still given to it by poets, and by orators who desire to speak poetically. Its French and British name of Montreal is derived from that of the large island in the St. Lawrence, on the southern base of which it is built, and in Eaglish ought properly to be Mount Royal. Its grey limestone embankments on the St. Lawrence-its long substantial quays and wharves-its noble cathedral with the two tall towers (the most imposing-looking ecclesiastical edifice on the North Market hall of Bon Secours, a prominent object either in near or remote views of the city-its elegant public edifices, banks, nunneries, monasteries, and churches-and, above all, the Victoria Tubular Bridge, the most gigantic work of science and enterprise on the habitable globe-all combine to make Montreal an important

as well as a highly picturesque city. The island of Montreal, or the Royal Mountain, is about thirty

miles long, and in some parts eight or nine wide, and rises nearly in the centre to a height of about nine hundred feet. It has been called from its fertility the Garden of Canada, but whether the compliment be deserved is matter of dispute among scientific agriculturists. Against the northern shore of the island beats the strong and turbid current of the Ottawa; and against the southern shore, where Montreal rears its busy streets, rushes the stronger and clearer current of the St. Lawrence.

These powerful streams unite about eighteen miles westward of the city, but refuse to commingle their waters until they have travelled beyond the mountain isle in their progress towards Quebec. bases of the mountain are gradually being occupied by the houses and villas of the wealthier inhabitants of Montreal. In

(Continued on page 296.)

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15s. 6d.
The New Flounced Bardges,
16s. 6d.

Balzarines,
10s. 6d.
Patterns sent post-free.—BAKER and CRISP, 221, Regent-street
(entrance, Maddox-street).

No. 3.—999,999 PAIRS of BEAUTIFUL
Spring and Summer
Alpine, Grenoble, and best Paris
KID GLOVES,
all at 1s. 6d., 2a., and 2s. 7dd. pair.
A sample pair post-free for two extra stampe,
BAKER and CBISP, Regent-street (entrance, Maddox-street),

NO. 4.—GOOD BRIGHT BLACK SILKS!!!

£1 5a. 6d. the Full Dress.

Black Moiré Antiques, 42a.

Fatterns free.—BAKEE and CEISP, Regent-street.

NO. 5.—ROYAL COURT MOIRE

ANTIQUES, at £2 2a, the Dress; worth \$5.

Colours

Pink, Sky, Lavender, Manve, Black,
Napoleon, Marcon, Adelaide,
Eugenie, Brown, Acajon, &c., &c.,
Patterns post-free.

BAKER and CRISP, 221, Regent-street (entrance, Maddox-atreet).

NO. 6.—THE CHILDREN of the NOBILITY
and GENTRY!!!
Frocks, Frock Bodies,
Tunic Skirks, Jackets, Long Robes, &c., &c.
Part of Salamon's Stock, at one-third cost prices,
BAKER and URISF, 221, Regent-street
N.B. The stock is rapidly disappearing.

No. 7.—LOT 4.—SALAMON'S SOILED

FRENCH CAMBRIC HANDKERCHIFFS, that were
25a, 39a, 54s the dozen, will be sold for
10a, 6d, 17a, 21a, 9d for Ladies or Gentlemen,
The Hemmed-Skitched and Three-Tucked ones
are wonderfully cheap,
The beautiful Chintz Parasols
were 26a, 9d, are now 11a, 9d, and 12a, 9d.
In order that our numerous customers in the
country should reap the advantage of
these prices we shall send them
post-free.

EBAKER and CRISP, 221, Regent-street (entrance, Maddox-street)

NO. 8.—MOURNING MUSLINS, MOHAIR
BARRGES, BALZARINES, &c., &c.,
in great variety, the cheapest in the kingdom.
Patterns post-free.—BAKER and ORISP, 221, Regent-street.

TXTRAORDINARY BARGAINS in STORMER SHAWLS—5 guiness.—FARMER and ROGERS are now solling a Manufecturer Stock of new-pattern FRENCH AUGUST CASHMERE SHAWLS, of beautiful state and the above nanually low price. New-pattern Palsiely Shawls 28s. and 68s. India Shawls bought and exchanged.—171, 178, 176, Regent-street, W.

R ASHIONABLE DRESSES.

The largest, cheapest, and best assortment of new Mohairs and Fancy Materials for Laddes' Morning Dresses, from 12s. to 21s. Evening and Bail Dresses, in Sois des Fées, Tiesses, Trulles, and Southes' Tarlatan (double jupes, or robe à volants).

Rich Silks, of the past season, consisting of costly Velvet-filounced Robes and rich broaded Flounces, at Haif Price.

Two Hundred Picces, of new Fancy Check Silks (wide widths), at a large discount from the local prices.

A Foreign Stock of Plain and in the Dress, 35s. 6d.

A Foreign Stock of Plain and the local prices.

Patterns will be forwarded to lad'es unable to visit the establishment. SEWELL and CO. Compton House Frith-street, Soho London.

TO LADIES.—IMPORTANT NOTICE!

BEECH and BERRALL, the BEEHIVE,
63 and 64, Edgware-road, London, W,
Have now on SALE their NEW SPRING SILKS at Reduced Prices,
comprising every Novelty of the Season in British and Foreign
Elegant and Useful Flounced Silk Robes (various).
45a, 6d, 59s, 6d, 73a, 6d, 756, 5d, 10 59 guineas.
A great variety of Checked, Striped, Flaid, Cross-bar, Broche, and
Glacé Silks, 21a, 6d, 27a, 6d, 35s, 6d, to 45a, the Dress.
N.E. Faterns for inspection postage-free.

All the New Colours for the present Season from 2s. 6d. per yard.

Patterns post-free on application.

CHARLES MEEKING and CO.'s Woollen Warehouse,
111, Holborn-hill (corner of Hatton-garden), London, E.C.

LACK CLOTHS and DOESKINS.—
Our stock of the above goods, from 2s. 11d per yard to the st West of England qualities, are worthy of our strongest recomditions. Pattern post-free.
OHARLES MEEKING and CO.'s Woollen Warehouse,
111, Holborn-hill (corner of Hatton-garden), London, EC.

TO LADIES.—FANCY NEEDLEWORKS, and other articles of taste, in Wool, Silk, Beads, &c. An extensive assortment, commenced and finished. Every article for the Work-table. Dress trimmings in great variety.

WOODALL la Gottol, 202, Regent-street, opposite Conduit-street.

QUILTED EIDER-DOWN PETTICOATS
are strongly recommended to those who wish to combine
elegance with comfort. To be had only of W. H. RATBON
and CO., I, Maddox-street, Regent-street, depot for the Eider-down
quilts and Patent Spring Pillows.

LADIES' WATERPROOF TWEED CLOAKS and RIDING JACKETS, Gentlemen's Overcoats and Inverness Capes. Patterns of material and prices sent post-free, J. E. and W. PHILLIPS, 37, High-street, Shrewsbury.

NOTICE.

KING and CO., Silkmercers, &c., 248, Regentsure, street, beg to amounce that during the dull winter season they have purchased (for cash) many thousand pounds' worth as NEW SPEING SILKS, MUSLINS, BAREGES, MOHAIRS, &c., which they now intend selling off at about half the prices charged by those numerous firms and companies who, in order to mislead the public, copy King and Co.'s advertisements.

PATTERNS of SILKS, &c., sent Post-free
TO ANY PART OF THE WORLD.

Ladies
residing
in the
Country
or
Abroad
will save
50 per cent
in their
Spring Purchases
by writing
for
Patterns

Patterns to KING and CO., 243, Regent-street, London

RICH BLACK SILKS at KING'S,

Patterns post-tree.—King and Co., 243, Regent-street.

NEW SPRING SILKS at KING'S'
243, Regent-street.
Glace Striped Silks,
16e, 6d the Full Dress,
Washing Silks,
£1 18.
Shepherds' Plaid Silks,
£1 5a, 6d.
Striped and Checked Poult de Soies,
£1 12s, 6d.
Plain French Poult de Soies,
£1 13s, 6d.
Brocaded French Silks,
£1 19s, 6d.
Jasper Poult de Soies,
£2 2a, 6d.
Three-Flounced Silks,
£2 2a, 6d.
Three-Flounced Silks,
£2 18a, 6d.
Moiré Antiques,
£3 3a.
Broche Double Skirt Silks,
£3 10a, 6d.
Silk Robes and Velvet Scart to match included,
Fatterns post-free.—King and Co., 243, Regent-street, London.

THE PRINCESS FREDERICK WILLIAM

THE PRINCESS FREDERICK WILLIAM
DRESS, made up from checked Cashmeres, trimmed with silk,
producing the effect of double Skirt, with the new Pruesian Jacket,
complete, See, 6d. Drawing and Patterns free.
The LONDON and PARIS WAREHOUSE, 324 and 325, High Holborn.

THE SHEPHERD-CHECK FLOUNCED
DRESS, lined, elegantly trimmed with velvet and material for
Bodice, 14s. 9d.; made up with Paris Jacket, 18s. 6d.
Cashmere Check Dress, rich ducape side trimmings, with material
for Bodice, 14s. 9d.; with French Jacket, 19s. 6d.
Drawing and Patterns post-free.
The LONDON and PARIS WAREHOUSE, 324 and 325, High Holborn.

NEW SPRING CAMBRIC DRESSES, made up with Plain or Double Skirt, with the new Self-Expanding Jacket, 7s. 11d., 10s. 9d. Patterns free.
The LONDON and PARIS WAREHOUSE, 324 and 328, High Holborn.

THE TIME TO BUY MUSLINS CHEAP.

Past-coloured Organdi Muslins, 43d. to 93d. per yard.

Rich Flounced Muslins, 6s. 11d., 10s. 9d., 14s. 6d. Fatterns free.

Great Bargains in Flounced Baltazinic Robes, 9s. 11d. 13s. 9d.

The LONDON and PARIS WAREHOUSE, 324 and 325, High Holborn.

BLACK FRENCH GLACE SILKS,
beautifully bright wide, and all silk, 35a. 6d., 42a. 12 yards.
Bich Black and Coloured Moiré Antique Dresses, 45a.
Rich Flounced Silks, 24 to 34 Guineas. Patterns free.
The LONDON and PARIS WARRHOUSE, 324and 325, High Holborn

PASHIONABLE MANTLES and JACKETS.
Our New Spring Cloth Mantles, 14s. 9d., 18s. 9d., 25s.
The Scarborough-Hooded Tweed Cloak, 12s. 9d., 15s. 9d., 21s.
New French Shape Cloth Jackets, 9s. 11d., 12s. 9d., 18s. 6d.
White and Black Lace Jackets, 14s. 9d., 21s.
The LONDON and FARIS WAREHOUSE, 324 and 325, High Holborns

BLACK GLACE SILKS.—Messrs. JAY respectfully invite the attention of purchasers of Black Silks to their extensive Stock, the greater part of which was contracted for in Lyons last year, and before the present extraordinary rise in the price of raw silk took place. These Black Glacé Silks are 20 per cent cheaper than if they had to be purchased at the present time.

THE LONDON GENERAL MOURNING WAKEROUSE, 247, 249, and 251, Regent-street, JAY'S.

FAMILY MOURNING.

MESSRS. JAY would respectfully announce that great economy may be achieved by purchasing MOURNING at their Establishment. Their Stock of Family Mourning is, perhaps, the largest in Europe. Mourning Costume of every description is kept ready made, and can be forwarded in town or country at a moment's notice. The most reasonable prices are charged, and the wear of every article guarantees.

THE LONDON GENERAL MOURNING WAREHOUSE, Regent-street (near the Circus),

MESUR MANTLES for the SEASON.—
excelled all competitors in the production of elegant Mantles this
season. Their Mantles are larger, looser fitting, and more easily
put on; than last season's patterns, and the shapes are perfectly
original.

original.

S Messrs. JAY have purchased a number of Mantles from Messieurs Worth and Bobergh for models, and they have had Mantles made up from these shapes in Black, Glacé, and other Silks, with crape trimmings for mourning wear, also with lace and other silks, with agantitiers for ladies who are not in mourning. The French Models will be sold at lower prices than they can be had for in Paris. Messrs, JAY have the honour to introduce these Mantles to public notice, and respectfully to solicit the patronage of their customers.

public notice, and respectively and the same of the functions.

In the course of a few days Mesara JAY will be able to furnish, and the factions fillustrating Mantles, Millinery, and gratis, a Manual of the Factions (illustrating Mantles, Millinery, and the fillustration).

SILKS! SILKS!! SILKS!!!

JAMES SPENCE and CO., anticipating great advance in the prices of SILK GOODS, have made extensive purchases, and are now enabled to submit for public inspection a large and choice Stock of good and useful SILKS, consisting of all the latest novelties, of which the following Lots form an important feature, well worthy the immediate attention of purchasers:—
No. 1. Wide-width Black Ducapes and Glacés, 2s. 9d. per yard.
No. 2. All the new colours in the "Clotilde" Cross-over Glacés, 28s. 6d. the Dress.
No. 4. Black and Coloured Flouncings, 26s. 9d.
Also, a large stock of Black French Glacés, of the best manufacture, commencing 3s. 6d. per yard.
Patterns post-free.
77 and 78, 8t. Paul's Churchyard, E.C.

GILKS, Rich, Plain, Striped, and Checked Gisos, at 22s. 6d. per Dress of 13 yards—well worth the attention of Families. Patterns sent free by post. Also, Patterns and Prices of their rich stock of Silks.—John HARVEY, SON, and CO., 9, Ludgate-hill. Established upwards of fifty years. Carriage paid upon amounts above 25.

HOUSEHOLD LINEN DEPARTMENT,-JOHN HARVEY, SON, and CO., of 9, Ludgate-hill, estab-lished upwards of 50 years, will send patterns or samples, free, for impection or comparison, of their rich DOUBLE DARASK TABLE CLOTHS, with Napkins and Silp-cloths to match, dlaper and damask, by the yard, 6-4, -4, 8-4, and 10-4 wide; sheetings in width from 1 to 3 yards; ootton absolutes from 1 to 3 yards wide; huckabacks, medical Baden-Baden, roll towelings, glass and knife cloths, dusters, dc., made up and marked upon the shortest notice. Carriage paid upon amounts above 25. Families waited upon at home.

VALENCIENNES LACE, made with genuine V linen thread, scarcely distinguishable from the real French, very durable, yet sold at one-tenth of the price. Samples post-free. BAKER and DOWDEN, Upper Eaton-street, Eaton-square, S.W.

HENRY and DEMARSON, 206, Regentmen's, 3s. 6d. Double-distilled Larender Water, 2s.; case of half dozen, 10s. 6d. Bully's Toilet Vinegar, 2s.; case of half dozen, 10s. 6d. Bully's Toilet Vinegar, 2s.; case of half dozen, 10s. 6d.; Eau de Cologne, 2s.; case of half dozen, 10s. 6d.; Tau de Cologne, 2s.; case of half dozen, 10s. 6d. Half dozen of the best-assorted Perfumes, in box, 5s. Henry and Demarson's Finest Fancy Soap (box containing half-a-dozen), 5s. Fanc, Cravats, and Fancy Goods.

THE TIME TO BUY MUSLINS CHEAP.

Last season's now selling at ridiculous prices for such goods. Patterns post-free.

THE FRENCH MUSLIN COMPANY, 16, Oxford-street.

OUR LAST NEW ROBE FOR SPRING.
A semarkably elegant dress, trimmed a i of a yard deep with
the richest glace is like of various lovely hues, and also with velvet;
made up complete, price 25s. 9d.

Illustrations and Patterns sent free.
THE FRENCH MUSLIN COMPANY, 16, Oxford-street

THE FRENCH MUSLIN COMPANY, 16, Oxford-street

HER MAJESTY'S DRESS,
wery simple and elegant, with Skirt made up, price with
material for Bodice, 23s. 6d. If with our new Boraline Jacket
complete, 37s. 6d.

A double Skirt or Flounced Dress, trimmed with 1rlch, wide, 6gured
veivet, price 23s. 6d.; and with Jacket, 43s. 6d.

Price, trimmed with Genoa velvet metallions round the entire Dress,
with Bodice included, 3s. 6d.; with Clotilde Jacket, made, 37s. 6d.
OUR NEW FLOUNCED DRESS,
Price, with Skirt mode, 28s. 6d.; if with Rosslins Jacket, 28s. 6d.
A Cashmere Dress, with rich dual of a DRESS,
A Cashmere Dress, with rich dual of the Company, Price 14s. 9d.
with Clotilde Jacket, made, 17s. 7d.
MOIRE ANTIQUE DRESSES, 25s.; worth 5 gwineau.
Hustrations and Patterns sent post-free.

THE FRENCH MUSLIN COMPANY, 18. Oxford-treet.

THE FRENCH MUSLIN COMPANY, 16, Oxford street.

FRENCH CAMBRIC DRESSE Our new Patterns are exceedingly choice. They are made for morning wear in Paris. So pretty a broakfast dress is rarely se Patterns free. The price made up is 12s, 9d.

THE FRENCH MUSLIN COMPANY, 16 Oxford-street. DRESSES.

THE HALF-GUINEA CLOTH JACKET,

a very pretty shape, just from Paris.

THE GUINEA-AND-A-HALF VELVET JACKET,

an exceedingly rich velvet,
the shape worn by the Empress Eugenie,
the most becoming Jacket ever produced.

THE FIRENCH MUSLIN COMPANY, 16, Oxford-street.

ADIES' FRENCH RIDING-HABITS.—

Saxony wool.
The shape is much more elegant and becoming than those made by
the London tailor.

Price 36 guineas.

Price 3½ guineas.

Superior to any British-made goods at eight guineas.

The same article for young ladies, price two guineas.

For country orders size of waist and round the shoulders couried. required.

THE FRENCH MUSLIN COMPANY, 16, Oxford street.

WHITE FRENCH MUSLIN and BLACK.

LACE JACKETS, for DINNER or EVENING WRAE.—The
pretitiest Jackets ever produced. They are trimmed with ribbon, to be
had in every colour, and exceedingly becoming to the figure, price
12a. 9d. Fost office orders payable to JAMES REID, Oxford-street.

THE FRENCH MUSLIN COMPANY, 16, Oxford-street.

OUR NEW FRENCH CAMBRICS,

Some very beautiful goods at 6jd, a yard.

Patterns post-free.

THE FRENCH MUSLIN COMPANY, 16, Oxford-street.

EMBROIDERED CHRISTIAN NAMES.— Ladies Handkerchiefs, White, Itd.; in Chintz Colours, Is. 4d., post-free. A very superior French Hem-Stitched Handkerchiefs, 6s. 9d. the half-dozen—worth is. 9d. each—post-free. THE FRENCH MUSLIN COMPANY, 16, Oxford-street.

SCOTT ADIE'S NEW TARTAN SILKS and SPRING LINSRY WOOLSEYS are now on view.

Patterns forwarded free.

115, Regent-street (Corner of Vigo-street).

LINENDRAPERS TO THE QUEEN BY APPOINTMENT.

Established in 1978.

B A B I E S' B A S S I N E T S,

Trimmed and Furnished,

Ready for use, are sent home free of carriage.

BABLES' BABKETS.

Trimmed and Furnished to correspond.

CAPPER, SON, and CO. 69, GRACCECHURCH-ST., LONDON, E.C.

Descriptive Lists, with Prices, sent free by post.

Bent post-free, Descriptive Lists of COMPLETE SETS of BABY LINEN, which are sent home throughout the kingdom, free of carriage. UNDERCLOTHING FOR HOME, INDIA, AND THE COLONIES for Ladies and Children of all ages.

LINENDRAPERS TO THE QUEEN BY APPOINTMENT.

Batabilished in 1778.

ADIES' WEDDING OUTFITS,
sent home tree of carriage.
Descriptive Lists, with prices, sent free by post.
CAPPER, 80N, and CO., 69, 6 racechurch-treet, Lendon, E.C.

IMPORTANT to LADIES.—A Single Stay
Carriage-free on receipt of a post-office order.
The Elastic Bodice 12s. 6d.
The Self-adjusting Corset 12s. 6d.
A Book with illustrations and prices sent on receipt of a postage-stamp, from which a selection of any correct can be made.
Crinoline Skirts and Spring Steel Skirts at very low prices.
CARTER and HOUSTON, 83, Regent-street, W.; 6, Blackfriars-road; 5, Stockwell-street, Greenwich; and Crystal Palace.

PORTING SHIRTS, by RODGERS.—
New Designa, including Horses, Dogs, Foxes, Birds, &o. Also a choice of more than 190, in nest and gentlemanly patterns. Descriptive Books, with 80 illustrations, and patterns for selection, post-free for two stames.

scriptive Books, with to a seriptive Books, with the post-free for two stamps, post-free for two stamps, and CO., Improved Shirtmakers, 69, St. Martin's-lane, W.C. BOYS' SHIRTS in all Sizes, ready-made, or made to order, 20s. the half-dozen.

Descriptive Books, with Eighty Illustrations, gratis and post-free, RODGERS and CO., Huproved Shirtmakers, 59 St. Martin's-lane, W.C.

REFORM YOUR TAILORS' BILLS !— Biding Habits, £4 4s.; Footman's Suit, £3 3s.—DOUDNEY and SONS, 170, Old Bond-street; 25, Burlington Arcade; 49, Lombard-atreet.

BERDOE'S UNIVERSAL CAPES, Water-proof, ventilating; respectable and economical. Their extensive sale their best recommendation. 96, New Bend-street, and 60, Cornhill (M.B. North side).

ELF - MEASUREMENT IMPOSSIBLE,
Sole Prize-Medal Shirt Manufacturers, J. BRIE and CO., 43,
Conduit-street, Hanover-square. Best chiris only, 9a, 11s., 13s.
Fiannels warranted chrunk. Manufactory on the premises

OUTFITS for INDIA and CHINA supplied by THRESHER and GLENNY, 152, Strand, London.

A RE Ladies aware their DRESSES and MANTLES can be DYED the New Brown, Napoleon, and all other Winter, Colours, to look like new, by HERWOOD and PAXMAN '23, Lawrence-lane, Chespide.—Steam Dye Works, West Brompton. Blacks and Browns dyed daily, and Mouraing orders executed in a few hours.

BENZINE COLLAS CLEANS GLOVES, &c. Is in constant use at the Palace for removing grease and dirt from the Hangings. Of all Chemists and Perfusiers. Dépot, 114, Great Russell-Street, Bloomsbury.

OLDRIDGE'S BALM for the HAIR.—Every one values and admires a beautiful head of hat, desires to keep it from turning grey and falling off. OLDRIDGES BALM of COLUMBLA to them is a priceless treasure. It has withstood every opposition and imitation. In producing whickers or moustache, adding weak, thin hair to become strong, it has ne equal. S. 6d., and Ils. only.—C. and A. OLDRIDGES, 13, Wellington-street North (seven doors from the Strand), W.C.

THE MOST SUCCESSFUL ARTICLE EVER KNOWN in the Growth and Improvement of the Human Hair is POWLANDS' MACASSAR OIL, provide the beyond question by its results, during the last sixty. To beyond question by its results, during the last sixty years, and when other specifics have failed. It prevents hair from failing off or turning grey, strengthens weak bair, cleanes it from sourf and dandrif, and makes it beautifully soft, pliable, and glossy. For children it is specially recommended as forming the basis of a heautiful head of hair. Frice 3s. 6d., and 7s.; Family Bottles (equal to four small), 10s. 6d., and 12s. 2 Soil of A. Rowland and Sons, 39, Hattorgarden, Loudon; and by Chemists and Perfumers.

BREIDENBACH'S WOOD VIOLET SCENT and FAREWELL BOUQUET, at 2s. 6d., known as the two best erfumes made, 157s, New Bond-street; and Chemists and Perfumers,

EEDLES.—Ladies who have proved the superiority of A. G. BAYLIS and SOME PATENT A 1 NEEDLES are respectfully invited to recommend there to their friends. Patent granted June 17th, 1886.

The patent granted June 17th, 1886, the patent A. I. Needles; they are sold by a vast number of respectable houses,



BREAKING UP OF THE ICE IN THE ST. LAWRENCE AT MONTREAL,

(Continued from page 294.)

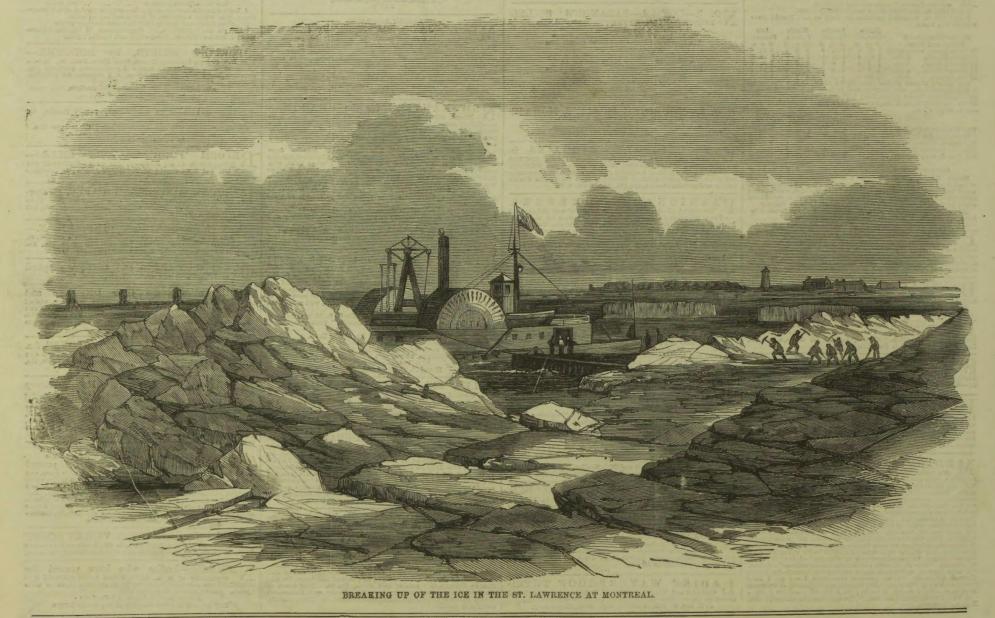
Rosemount—one of these—it was my good fortune to enjoy for three weeks the generous hospitality of the Hon. John Young—late one of the representatives of Montreal in the Canadian Parliament, and Minister of Public Works—and to obtain through ment, and Minister of Public Works—and to obtain through his good offices a greater insight into the real condition of Canada, and of the city of Montreal, than I could have procured without such aid in a much longer sojourn in the country. The view above Rosemount, towards the summit of the mountain, stretches over a wide expanse of fertile country, and away to the Green Hills of Vermont and the State of New York, the mighty St. Lawrence rolling its majestic tide through the valley, and sounding

a music from the Rapids of Lachine, nine miles distant, far louder than the roar and rumble of the adjoining city. Gazing from these heights, and at the mountain peaks to the south, called Bel Oeil and Mount Johnson (the latter of which, I suggested to my kind host, might receive, in compliment to the numerous Highlanders in Canada, the more Celtic appellation of Ben Johnson), it was difficult to avoid the belief that the whole district was in bygone ages the bed of an inland lake for larger than Ontario, which now appeads its fair of an inland lake far larger than Ontario, which now spreads its fair bosom to the sun at a level higher than the site of the city of Montreal by about two hundred feet.

Much has been done of late years to develop the capabilities of the harbour of Montreal, and to render the city what Nature seems to

have intended it to be—the great rival of New York as an outlet for and emporium of the trade of the great inland lakes and the almost illimitable Far West, that stretches away to the bases of the Rocky Mountains, and beyond them to Columbia, Oregon, and Vancouver. But on these points I shall have more to say in my description of the great River St. Lawrence, which I must reserve for a future letter.

[Our Illustrations, from the pencil of Mr. James Duncan, of Montreal, represent three Views of the city of Montreal and the River during the month of April, when the ice first begins to break up; and a spirited Sketch of French Canadians, or Habitans, in the market-place, in their peculiar costume.]



LONDON: Printed and Published at the Office, 198, Strand, in the Parish of St. Clement Danes, in the County of Middlesex, by George C. Leighton, 198, Strand, aforesaid.—Saturday, March 19, 1859.